



*S. Wale del. History resisting Time. I. Collyer sculp.
from destroying a Column of Books,
containing Events from y^e Creation to y^e present Time*

TA

ME

E

AN

PA

W

Printed



*S. Wale del. History resisting Time. I. Collyer sculp.
from destroying a Column of Books,
containing Events from y^e Creation to y^e present Time*

TA

ME

E

AN

PA

W

Printed

THE
TABLET OF MEMORY;

SHEWING EVERY
MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY,

FROM THE
Earliest Period to the Year 1778,

CLASSED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS,
WITH THEIR DATES:

Comprehending
AN EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

WITH
AN EXACT CHRONOLOGY
OF
PAINTERS AND EMINENT MEN.

To which are added,
SEVERAL VALUABLE LISTS.

THE FOURTH EDITION,
WITH VERY CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

L O N D O N,
Printed for G. ROBINSON, and J. BEW, in Pater-
Noster-Row.
M,DCC,LXXVIII.



T H
mer Pu
ing been
tors to e
tions, f
ters, co
the Kin
suming
is its gr
most ext
Approba
the follo
from H
authenti
ful to ev
It will
volumin
Illiterate
rant it
you may
later Da
have for
Epitome
the grou
often co
viate th
actions,
ferent S
phabetic
this Vol
en Not
ousan
Similar is

To the PUBLIC.

THE uncommon Success that has attended the former Publications of this useful Companion (8000 having been sold within 3 Years), has enabled the Proprietors to enlarge this Edition with some considerable Additions, such as, an accurate List of distinguished Painters, contributed by an eminent Artist; correct Lists of the Kings of France, Spain, &c. &c.—the Editor presuming to think, that the Utility of every Publication is its greatest Recommendation, and that which is the most extensive in its Contents must therefore claim the Approbation of the Public. Through the whole of the following Pages, the Editor has selected his Articles from Historians of the first Rank, as well as the most authentic Annalists; which will render this Work useful to every Class, from the Throne to the homely Cot. It will save the Learned the Trouble of turning over voluminous Authors to refresh their Memories; to the Illiterate it will give Information; and to the Ignorant it will convey Instruction. Here, at one View, you may look into Antiquity, or examine Things of later Dates. It will be a Remembrancer to those who have forgot what they have read, and may serve as an Epitome of English History. Care is taken to reconcile the groundless jars of Annalists and Historians, who often conceal Truth, and mangle Probability. To obviate the Confusion occasioned by blending all Transactions, &c. together, the Editor has classed the different Subjects under separate heads, each ranged alphabetically.—And, notwithstanding the Smallness of this Volume, it contains every material Occurrence taken Notice of by most authentic Writers; having some thousand useful events more than can be found in a similar incorrect Publication,

C O N T E N T S.

<i>Accidents, Incidents, and remarkable Events,</i>	Page	1
<i>War, Peace, Battles, Sea-Fights, Sieges, &c.</i>		8
<i>Laws, Courts of Justice, Oaths, &c. &c.</i>	—	26
<i>Discoveries and Settling of Countries,</i>	—	34
<i>Inventions, and useful Discoveries in Arts.</i>	—	36
<i>Earthquakes, Famines, Inundations, Storms, Tempests, Frosts, accidental Fires, &c. &c.</i>	—	55
<i>English Sovereigns, with their Successions, and the Events happening to each King, &c.</i>	—	76
<i>The Genealogy of George III. from Egbert,</i>	—	99
<i>Sovereigns of Scotland,</i>	—	102
<i>Births, Marriages, and Issue of the Princes of Europe, with the Origin of each Country, &c.</i>	—	104
<i>Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. founded,</i>	—	110
<i>Universities in Europe founded,</i>	—	115
<i>Remarkable Buildings founded</i>	—	117
<i>Societies, Companies, Offices, &c. &c. incorporated,</i>	—	132
<i>Religious Institutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c.</i>	—	137
<i>Religions of European States,</i>	—	145
<i>Religious Orders, Sects, &c.</i>	—	147
<i>Military Knights, and Titles of Honour,</i>	—	148
<i>Eminent Painters, Engravers, &c. &c.</i>	—	153
<i>Eminent Men of all Ranks,</i>	—	162
<i>Kings of France,</i>	—	209
<i>Kings of Spain,</i>	—	ib.
<i>Lord Lieutenants of Ireland,</i>	—	210
<i>Lord Chancellors,</i>	—	211
<i>Chancellors of Oxford,</i>	—	212
<i>Chancellors of Cambridge,</i>	—	ib.
<i>Lord Mayors of London,</i>	—	ib.

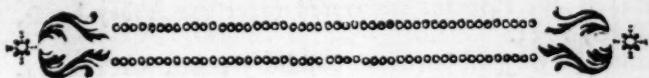


T A

A C C R

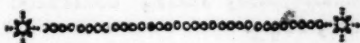
A. B.

plosion
rished,
tained
Abbeys a
by Wi
order o
value o
Abbeys a
by Wil
Abdicatio
James
1723-4
Alien Pri
Ambassad
occasion
Antioch,
in one
Assassinati
Bangor, m
Bantam, e
Bartholom
booth, v
toll abol



THE

TABLET OF MEMORY.



ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, REMARKABLE EVENTS, &c.

ABBEVILLE, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and 100 houses were destroyed. The loss sustained is estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.

Abbeys and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 100 suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000*l.* 1540.

Abbeys and monasteries obliged to change their tenures, by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abdication of Cheveline, King of the W. Saxons, 593; James II. Dec. 1688; Philip V. of Spain, January 3, 1723-4; Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia, Sept. 3, 1730.

Alien Priories seized by the King, 1307.

Ambassador from Portugal arrested for debt, Aug. 1653.

———— from Russia arrested by a lace-merchant, which occasioned a law for their protection, July 27, 1708.

Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Assassination plot, Feb. 1696.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Bartholomew fair restrained, owing to the fall of a booth, which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll abolished 1755.

B

Baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, Bath, 1755.

Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury-plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.

Bawdy-house, a famous one, erected at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. and the Roman prostitutes paid his Holiness a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Billingsgate made a free fish-market, 1699.

Bilston, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Bishops banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.

Bishops burnt 1555; 7 sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.

Blandford assizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c. who died of the goal distemper, 1730.

Blood, the certainty of the circulation, confirmed by Dr. Hervey, 1618.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed, by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror, imposed on the credulous at the Hay-market theatre, March 4, 1748-9.

Bottle that held 2 hogsheds, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Buckingham-house settled on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 10, 1775.

Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black Hole at, 1756.

Cambridge installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the Duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate-house, July 14, 1756.

Canterbury revenues seized by the King 1096.

Carthage and Corinth destroyed, 700,000 inhabitants in the former, 146 before Christ.

Castles demolished in England to the number of 1100, in 1153.

Ceylon destroyed by the natives, to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 persons, several houses

and
July
Chant
Chero
and
Cheste
mar
dam
Clark
Coldin
Cock-
Coloffi
It w
Conspi
Oat
orde
174
the
Corona
Croyla
Cutter
Damie
nuar
Dauph
and
Dey of
Dougl
fire,
Dragoo
Druids
Ellin
brou
46 y
not h
Fearn,
fall i
Octo
Friars a
Engl
Forseite
value
18s.

and walls destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, July 25, 1773.

Chuntries, 2374 suppressed in England, in 1548.

Cherokee chiefs, seven of them arrive in England, 1730; and three more in 1762.

Chester, an explosion of gunpowder at, which destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.

Clark's murder, by Eugene Aram, discovered, Aug. 1758.

Coldingham nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 869.

Cock-lane ghost, affair of, detected, March, 1762.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down, 214 before Christ. It weighed 720,000 lb.

Conspiracy, Roger Moore's, in Ireland, 1641; Titus Oates's, Sept. 6, 1678; at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749; at Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the King, 1758; at Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773.

Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.

Croyland, the monks murdered at Peterborough, 863.

Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.

Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, January 5, 1757.

Dauphin of France murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.

Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.

Douglas castle, in Scotland, destroyed by an accidental fire, on Dec. 11, 1758.

Dragoons sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.

Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.

Ellin Eilis, at Beaumaris, Denbighshire, aged 72 was brought to bed, May 10, 1776, she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

Fearn, in Rosshire, Scotland, had the roof of its church fall in during divine service, and killed 60 persons, October 19, 1742.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value; and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by government, 1716.

Fireworks for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.

Genoa bank failed, 1750.

Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.

Government's annual expence was but 62,000*l.* in 1752; 1,3000,000*l.* in 1658; 2,200,500*l.* in 1659; 1,200,000*l.* in 1660; 600,000*l.* in 1660; 6,000,000*l.* in 1694; was 7,000,000*l.* in 1776.

Grosvenor-square center-house raffled for, valued at 10,000*l.* June 10, 1739.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

Hackney, Alice, who had been buried 175 years, accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable; 1494.

Heart of a man found at Waverly, in Surry, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731.

Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747. valued at 164,232*l.* 16*s.*

Hengist murdered 800 English noblemen, May 1, 449.

Henry II. held the stirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161; and the same to Becket, 1170.

Heptarchy of England began 455, ended 824.

Huguenots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andra, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans, they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in England, 1079; thinking to invoke the divine clemency at the solemnization of the passover, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him, for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest banished France, 1180; from this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in detestation; massacred, Sept. 3, 1189; seven were condemned to pay the King 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him,

123
cruc
ed
wer
a ch
for
mor
his
the
hang
year
whic
all t
all t
their
they
havi
ecut
Jews
tion
bride
John's,
Tyle
Jubilee
Kings,
at on
Kingsto
degra
Library
books
Locusts
fested
Louis X
cloth
his ex
of fle
a box
March,
guft 2
Mississipp
Mithrida
be put

1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the King, and they, to the number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; four executed for a murder at Chelsea, Dec. 9, 1771; 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776.

John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Jubilee observed in England 1376; at Rome, 1731.

Kings, four, entertained by a Lord-Mayor of London at one table, 1364.

Kingston, Ducheſs of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 22, 1776.

Library, Alexandrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 years before Christ.

Locuſts found in St. James's-park, Aug. 4, 1748; infested Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750.

Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts, an article found of his expences, which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of greafe for his boots, 1483.

March, Lord's wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket, August 29, 1750.

Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased, June 27, 1720.

Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Asia to be put to death, 88 before Christ.

- Modern History Professorships founded in the two English Universities, by Geo. I. 1724.
- Mug-house riot, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for which five persons were hanged, July 23, 1716.
- Normans murdered at Durham, 1069.
- Old Bailey Session-house, the Lord Mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol-distemper, and died, May, 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.
- Opera-house, at Rome, its roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.
- Pantheon at Rome, its vaulted roof fell in, Nov. 6. 1756.
- Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them perished, 424.
- Pever, a river in Gloucestershire, changed its course, and about 10 acres of land were removed, cattle and a farm-house remaining on it, May 27, 1773.
- Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned, with his host, in the Red-Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Pilling-bog destroyed 60 acres of land, April, 1745.
- Poland dismantled of several of its provinces by Russia, Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany, 1772.
- Poole, in Monmouthshire, had the floor of the sessions-hall fall when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several, Aug. 11, 1758.
- Pope's Legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
- Porter raised 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762.
- Portuguese Majesty, attempt to assassinate, Sept. 3, 1758.
- Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles.
- Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.
- Rabbit-woman, the affair of, 1726.
- Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.
- Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.
- Rhetorick, Regius Professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762.
- Riot in Salisbury-court, July 23, 1716; at Oxford, October 22, 1716; in the Strand, when the bawdy-houses were destroyed, July 1, 1749.

Riot in
Rome,
theat
foned
was
Rotund
Rye-ho
mark
Samson
3000
Sardinia
burn
Saxons
Seizure
in 17
Sheriff's
paid
South-
ruine
Southw
Stratfor
Straw v
Style al
once
August
Pope
dar, i
taking
by ta
Sword c
by a
Tea def
horre
ly pu
Thiefta
Marc
Thornh
April
Trichin
zine
their
and th

Riot in St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768.

Rome, the capitol burnt, 83 before Christ; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250; a great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.

Rotunda at Rome.—See Pantheon.

Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered, June 12, 1683.

Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt, Nov. 30, 1759.

Saxons first arrived in Britain, 447.

Seizures at the Custom-house amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.

Sheriffs of London, 50 appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

South-Sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.

Southwark fair suppressed, 1743; abolished 1762.

Stratford jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.

Straw was used for the King's bed, 1234.

Style altered, by Aug. Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called August, 8 years before Christ; again it was altered by Pope Gregory, who took twelve days off the calendar, in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; received at London by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sword of State carried at an English King's coronation by a King of Scotland, 1194.

Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English Parliament, in April, 1774.

Thieftakers condemned, and pillored in Smithfield, March, 1755.

Thornhill, Mr. of Stilton, rid 215 miles in 15 hours, April 29, 1745.

Trichinopoli, in the East-Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.

8 B A T T L E S, &c.

Troy, destruction of, June 11, 1184 before Christ.
 Vespers, the fatal one at Blackfriars, Oct. 26, 1623
 Victory man of war with 300 gentlemen's sons lost,
 Oct. 1744.
 Water sold in the West-Indies for 1s. a pail full, 1731.
 Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Com-
 mons for forgery, May 16, 1726.
 White-roses, several knocked down for wearing them,
 June 10, 1716.
 Willingham Boy lived, 1744.
 Wood's half-pence sent to Ireland, 1722.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

A Capulco ship taken by Adm. Anson, June 20, 1743.
 Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 bef. Christ.
 Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762.
 Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.
 Anglesea subdued by the English, 1295.
 Angria and his family seized, 1750.
 Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
 Arcot, in the East-Indies, taken by the English, 1759.
 Argonautic expedition, 1267 before Christ.
 Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19,
 1588, but dispersed by a storm.
 Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.
 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.
 Bæotian war commenced, 379; ended, 336 bef. Christ.
 { the Horatii and Curatii, 669 before Christ.
 { Marathon, 490 before Christ.
 { Salamis, 480 before Christ.
 { Eurymedon, 470 before Christ.
 { Leuctra, 373 before Christ.
 { Mantinea, 363 before Christ.
 Battle of { the river Granicus, 334 before Christ.
 { Irfus, 333 before Christ.
 { Arbela, 331 before Christ.
 { Pharsalia, 47 before Christ.
 { Philippi, 41 before Christ.
 { Actium, 31 before Christ.
 { Aylesford, the 1st of the Saxon battles, 455;

Battle

[Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Canwallen and Edwin, 633.

Benfield, 934.

Ofweltry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641.

Malersfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

Gelling, 651.

Leeds, 655.

Landesfarne, 740.

Benson, in Oxfordshire, 771.

Helston, in Cornwall, and in the isle of Sheppey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.

Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 151; at London and Canterbury, 852, betw. Ethelwolf and the Danes.

the isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.

Assendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; another defeat at Merton, 871.

Battle of { Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.

Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.

Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin Ethelward, 905.

Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.

Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.

Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.

Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.

Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and and Scots, 938.

Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.

Ashtown, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.

Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038.

Dunfinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.

[Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-bridge, bet. Harold I. and Harfingar, Sept. 25, 1066.

Battle of

Battle of

Hastings, where king Harold was slain,
Oct. 14, 1066.

Gerberay, 1078.

Alnwick, 1092.

Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
the Standard, 1138.

Lincoln, 1141.

Gisors, 1198.

Bovines, July 25, 1214.

Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

Lewes, May 14, 1264.

Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265.

Chesterfield, 1296.

Falkirk, 1299.

Biggar, 1303.

Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.

Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 15,000
of the Scots were slain, and only 15 Eng-
lish, July 19, 1333.

Cressy, where the king of Bohemia's standard,
with the motto, ICH DIEN (*I serve*),
was taken, and ever since used as the
crest to the arms of the princes of Wales,
Aug. 26, 1346.

Durham, where David, king of Scotland,
was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.

Poitiers, where the king of France and his
son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.

Najara, 1360.

near Berwick, 1378.

Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of
Douglas, July 31, 1388.

Nisbet, between the English and Scots, when
10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7,
1402.

Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.

Monmouth, when the Welch were defeated,
March 11, and May 14, 1405.

Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.

Beauge, where the duke of Clarence and
1500 English were killed, April 3, 1421.

Crevant, June, 1423.

Battle of

- Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
- Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.
- Patay, under Joan of Arc, April, 1429.
- St. Alban's, May 22, 1455.
- Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459.
- Northampton, July 19, 1460.
- Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
- Touton, March 29, 1461.
- Hexham, May 15, 1464.
- Banbury, July 26, 1469.
- Stamford, March 13, 1470.
- Barnet, April 14, 1471.
- Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
- Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
- Stoke, June 6, 1487.
- Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
- Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
- Floudon, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV,
King of Scotland, was killed.
- Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.
- Pinkey, Sept. 10, 1547.
- St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.
- Blackwater, Ireland, 1597.
- Newport, between the English, Dutch, and
Spaniards, when the latter were defeated,
1600.
- Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
- Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
- Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.
- Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.
- Liskard, in Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1643.
- Hopton-heath, near Stafford, Mar. 19, 1643.
- Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
- Rofs, Ireland, March, 1643.
- Shatton, May 16, 1643.
- Landsdown, July 5, 1643.
- Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.
- Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
- Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.
- Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.
- Naseby, June, 1645.
- Benburb, Ireland, 1646.

Battle of

Knocknones, Ireland, Nov. 1647.
 Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
 Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
 Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
 Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651
 Newtown Butlers, 1689.
 Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
 Steinkirk, 1692.
 Landeu, July 19, 1693.
 Marfaglia, Oct. 8, 1693
 Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden over the
 Muscovites, Dec. 11, 1700.
 Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701.
 Luzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
 Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704.
 Hockstet, Aug. 13, 1704.
 Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706.
 Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
 Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
 Oudenard, June 30, 1708.
 Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708.
 Caya, May 17, 1709.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.
 Pultawa, when Charles XII. was defeated,
 June 27, 1709.
 Almannara, July 17, 1710.
 Saragossa, Philip defeated, Aug. 20, 1710.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12, 1710.
 Preston, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels
 were defeated.
 Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715.
 Peterwarden, Turks defeated, Aug. 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717.
 Glenshields, in Scotland, where the Spanish
 troops that invaded England were defeated,
 June 10, 1719.
 between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli
 Kan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men,
 before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guostalla, Aug. 1734.

Battle of

in Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, with their general and 6 bashaws, May 29, 1735.

Molwitz, April 10, 1741.

Williamstadt, in Sweden, between the Swedes and Russians, when the former were defeated, July 23, 1741.

Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742.

Craslaw, May 7, 1742.

Dettingen, June 26, 1743.

Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.

Friedberg, June 4, 1745.

Preston-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.

Placentia, June 15, 1746.

Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.

Roucoux, April 12, 1746.

Culloden, April 16, 1746.

St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746.

Laffelt, July 20, 1747.

Battle of { near Fort du Quesne, N. America, July 9, 1755.
the Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.

Lowoschutz, Sept. 30, 1756.

Plassie, in the East Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.

Prague, May 22, 1757.

Kolin, June 12, 1757.

Cosfeldt, July 25, 1757.

Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757.

Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757.

Crevelt, June 23, 1758.

Sandershausen, July 25, 1758.

Meere, Aug. 5, 1758.

Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758.

Lanwerhagan, Oct. 10, 1758.

Bergen, April 14, 1759.

Minden, Aug. 1, 1759.

Wandwash, Jan. 10, 1759.

Niagara, July 24, 1759.

Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759.

Montmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759.

Cunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759.

Plains of Abraham, Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

- Battle of { near Quebec, April 28, 1760.
 { Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760.
 { Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760.
 { Graebenstein, June 4, 1762.
 { at Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.
 { Bunker's-hill, June 17, 1775.
- Belleisle, Marshal and his brother, brought prisoners to
 Windsor-castle, 1745.
 Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
 Bembow, Adm. fought the French off Carthagena, 1702.
 Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747.
 Berwick, Duke of, killed at Philipsburg, June 12, 1734.
 Boniface VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the King of
 France, 1303.
 Braddock, Gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.
 Britons applied to the Romans for aid against the Scots,
 and refused, 446; invited over the Saxons, 448.
 Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315;
 soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318.
 Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose
 possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
 Cade, Jack, killed by Alex. Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
 Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1593.
 Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.
 Cæsar, Claudius, landed in Britain, Aug. 43.
 Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by
 the French, Jan. 10, 1558.
 Cambridge burnt by the Danes, 1010.
 Canada taken by the English, Sept. 13, 1759.
 Cannon used at a siege in Spain, by the Moors, 1343.
 Canterbury cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
 Canute, first Danish King of England, invaded this
 country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked
 Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.
 Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again 1758.
 Captivity of the Jews began 606 before Christ, and lasted
 70 years.
 Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scopula, in 46.
 Carthage destroyed, 104 before Christ.
 Carthagena taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged
 by the French of 1,200,000l. in 1697.

Cartha
 Cartha
 Catalin
 Ceodwa
 Suffe
 Cerdic,
 leod,
 Chagre
 Charles
 Cherbu
 Christop
 Cimbri
 Constan
 Mah
 that
 Croisad
 Crownp
 Croylan
 Cuba, I
 Cyprus
 Cyrus t
 Danes,
 their
 repell
 island
 bert,
 wolf,
 350
 subdu
 vaded
 ed K
 and M
 Exete
 killed
 tered
 destro
 Angl
 invad
 and w
 defeat
 Ethel
 and d

Carthagea bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1740.
 Carthaginian war ceased, 160 before Christ.
 Cataline's conspiracy 62, war 63, before Christ.
 Ceodwalla, King of Wesssex, subdued the kingdom of
 Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
 Cerdic, with his son Kenric, defeated and killed Nazan-
 leod, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath, 520.
 Chagre fort taken by admiral Vernon, 1740.
 Charles XII. of Sweden killed in battle, 1718.
 Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug 8, 1758.
 Christopher, St. Isle of, retaken from the French, 1690.
 Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.
 Constantinople taken by the French, 1259; taken by
 Mahomet II. which put an end to the eastern empire,
 that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.
 Croisade, or the holy-war, began 1095.
 Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759.
 Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.
 Cuba, Isle of, taken by the English, 1762.
 Cyprus taken from the English, 1150.
 Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.
 Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787;
 their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were
 repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Shepey-
 island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Eg-
 bert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethel-
 wolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from
 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851;
 subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; in-
 vaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeat-
 ed King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing
 and Merton, 871; surprized Warham-castle, and took
 Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them
 killed by Odun, Earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred en-
 tered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally
 destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded
 Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921;
 invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991,
 and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet
 defeated 992; numbers of them massacred by order of
 Ethelred II. Nov. 12, 1003; continued their ravages,
 and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Can-

16 B A T T L E S, &c.

terbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William to depart, 1074.

Danish revolution, Jan. 17, 1772.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.

David, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.

Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.

Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577.

Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658.

Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.

Egypt conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.

England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 53 before Christ. [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were cloathed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Quitted by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the south-side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 621; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their Duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were de-

fea
ed,
bur
and
ed
mar
by t
by t
the
mor
Eustat
Exeter
ed,
Will
Expedi
Ezekie
Falkla
Florida
Fort-V
France
reco
Genoa
Gibralt
besie
Goree,
Goths
Granad
Guadal
Guns,
Gustav
Hambd
Hanove
Harsleu
Havann
Helena,
Hengist
Hermion
Hessian
Holy wa
Howard,
off Br
Howe, L

feated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year, with success; invaded by the Scots, 1183; all in arms, 1215; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485.

Eustatia, island of, taken by the English, 1691.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror.

Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Ezekiel taken captive with Jehoiakim, 499 before Christ.

Falkland, Lord, killed at Newbury, Sept. 1643.

Florida taken by the English, 1759.

Fort-William taken by the English, 1757.

France conquered by the English, 1170; again, 1358; recovered by the French, 1447.

Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746.

Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May, 1731.

Goree, isle of, taken by the English, 1758.

Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Granada recovered from the Moors, 1501.

Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759.

Guns, great, first used at the siege of Berwick, 1405.

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden killed, Nov. 16, 1633.

Hambden killed in battle, June 24, 1643.

Hanoverian troops arrived in England, 1756.

Harfleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.

Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.

Helena, the isle of, taken by the English, 1673.

Hengist and Horsa landed in the isle of Thanet, 449.

Hermione, Spanish ship, taken, March 21, 1762.

Hessian troops arrived in England, 1758.

Holy war undertaken, 1096.

Howard, Sir Edw. attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 25, 1513.

Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758, aged 34.

Invasion, *vide* England.

Ireland invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; conquered by Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601.

Jamaica taken by the English, May 7, 1665.

Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, 70; taken by Robert, Duke of Normandy, who was there elected King of it, 1100.

Jews, the 70 years captivity began, 606 before Christ.

Joan, of Arc, burnt for a witch, May 30, 1431.

John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, where he was ransomed for 500,000l. 1357.

Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.

Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.

Julius Cæsar landed at Deal, Aug 26, 55 before Christ.

Leige, the city of, taken by the English, 1701.

Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army on the isle of Thet, May 23, 1216.

Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.

Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22, 1758.

Macedonian war commenced, 200 before Christ.

Madras taken by the English, 1746.

Malô's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.

Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.

Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Martinico taken from the French, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Granada islands, Feb. 1762.

Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, Feb. 1746.

Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.

Messinian war, first, 743; second, 685 before Christ.

Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.

Minorca conquered by Gen. Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756.

Monn
proc
defe
hill.

Mont

Moro-

Niagar

Nineve

Norma

inva

Norwic

Numan

Orlean

Osweg

Palam

Pelopon

befor

Peterbo

Philips

Philpot

ler, t

Phocær

Plantag

dy, 1

Plymou

Pondich

Pope, th

Portobe

Port-Ra

Portsmo

again

June,

Prizes,

Frenc

Protecti

Jan.

Punic w

the th

Pyrrhus

he los

Quebec

Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1168; proclaimed King at Taunton, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Towerhill, July 15 following, aged 35.

Montreal taken by the English, 1760.

Moro-castle, at the Havannah, taken by the Engl. 1762.

Niagara taken by the English, 1759.

Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.

Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.

Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.

Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.

Orleans, the siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.

Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.

Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.

Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler, the rebel, in Smithfield, 1381.

Phœæn, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Pondicherry taken from the French, 1761.

Pope, the, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653.

Portobello taken by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, taken from the French, 1691.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; again by accident, 1760, 1770; naval review at, June, 1773.

Prizes, to the value of 9,483,000*l.* taken from the French and Spaniards, in 1745, and 1746.

Protections of foreign ministers, peers, &c. cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5000.

Quebec besieged in vain, by the English, 1711.

—— taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

Rebellion of the English against William Rufus, in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.

_____ of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.

_____ of the English, under Wat Tyler, June, 1381.

_____ of the barons, 1387.

_____ of the English and Welch, 1400.

_____ of Jack Cade, June 1, 1450.

_____ of the English, 1469.

_____ of ditto, 1536.

_____ of ditto, 1549.

_____ of Wiat, 1554.

_____ in the North of England, 1569.

_____ of the Irish under Tyrone, 1599.

_____ of the Scotch, 1639.

_____ of the Irish, 1641.

_____ of the Scotch, 1666.

_____ under Monmouth, June 11, 1685.

_____s of the Scotch, under the Pretender, 1715, and 1745.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000lb. sold to a Jew, in 1652.

Richard I. King of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 190,000 marks, 1194.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ. Samnite war ended, 272 bef. Chr. having contin. 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 1457.

Sandwich, the Earl of, Admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28, 1672.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

Sardis, taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation-chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296.

Scotch
for
Sea-fi

Scotch King and Queen taken prisoners, but ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1247.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 876.

----- off Sandwich, in 881.

----- between the French and the English, 1217.

----- between the English and Flemings, 1371.

----- with the French, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.

----- 80 French ships taken by the English, 1389.

----- near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.

----- off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

----- between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

----- again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

----- near the gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners, and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, Oct. 7, 1571.

----- between the English fleet and the Spanish armada, 1588.

----- between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

----- in the Downs, with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.

----- with the Dutch, June 2, 1653.

----- again, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652.

----- near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.

----- off Portsmouth, when Blake took 11 Dutch men of war, and 30 merchant-ships, February 19, 1652-3.

----- off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war.

----- on the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653.

----- at Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept. 1656,

----- at the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657.

- Sea-fight. 130 of the Bourdeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.
- off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.
- the Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and 2 East-India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.
- again, when the English lost 9 and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666.
- The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, 4 Admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.
- 150 merchant ships and 2 men of war taken, Aug. 8, 1667.
- 5 of the Dutch Smyrna fleet, and 4 East-India ships, taken by the English, Mar. 14, 1671-2.
- at Southwold-bay, when the Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672.
- again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.
- in the bay of Tripoly, when the English burnt 4 men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.
- off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.
- off Brest, Sept. 2, 1691.
- off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 20 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.
- off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.
- the Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.
- between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas, Aug. 24, 1704.
- at Gibraltar, when the French lost 5 men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.
- off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.
- Admiral Leake took 60 French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.
- near Carthage, when Adm. Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.

Sea-fight

Senega
Sennar
Silesia
Spain,
and
Stockh
Sueton
islan
Boa
the
Surat
Swiss
Tallar
Tangie
Temel
Theba
Thebe
the
Thuro
Feb
Thetf
Ticon
Trum

Sea-fight. French fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, Aug. 11, 1718.

— off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.

— in the East-Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.

— off Cape Finister, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, May 3, 1747.

— off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.

— off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victualers, July 14, 1756.

— off Cape Francois, when 7 French ships were defeated by 3 English, Oct. 21, 1757.

— French beat off Cape Lagos, by Admiral Boscawen, Aug. 18, 1759.

— off Quiberon-bay, where Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.

— Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant-ships, Oct. 9, 1762.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758.

Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.

Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740.

Spain, Old, became subject to the Saracens, in 713; and recovered from them, 1093.

Stockholm, revolution at, 1772.

Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons, the same year.

Surat taken by the English, 1759.

Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.

Tallard, Marsh. taken prisoner by the English, 1704.

Tangiers destroyed by the English, 1684.

Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.

Theban war, 1225 before Christ.

Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 355.

Thurot, Capt. made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.

Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.

Trump, Van, the Dutch adm. killed, July 29, 1653.

Tuscan war commenced, 312 before Christ.
 Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by the Ld. Mayor, 1381.
 Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
 Vespasian conquered the isle of Wight, 43.
 Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1703.
 War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
 Peace with ditto, 1092.
 Ditto with France, 1113.
 War with France, 1116.
 Peace with ditto, 1118.
 Peace with Scotland, 1139.
 War with France, 1161.
 Peace with France, 1186.
 War again with France, with success, 1194.
 Peace with ditto, 1195.
 War with France, 1201.
 War, Civil, renewed, 1215.
 War ended, 1216.
 War with France, 1224.
 War ended, 1243.
 War, Civil, 1262.
 War, Civil, ended, 1267.
 War with France, 1294.
 War with Scotland 1266.
 Peace with France, 1299.
 Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
 War again with Scotland, 1327.
 War ended, 1328.
 War again with Scotland, 1333.
 War with France, 1339.
 Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 War, Civil, 1400.
 War with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422.
 War, Civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
 Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
 War, Civil, 1486.
 War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 3 following.
 Peace with Scotland, 1502.

War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 Peace w
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 Peace w
 War, C
 War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 Peace w
 War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 War wi
 Peace w
 War, C
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 Peace w
 Ditto w
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 Peace w
 War wi
 Peace,
 War wi
 Peace o

- War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
War with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
War with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
Peace with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland, directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
War with France, 1549.
Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
War, Civil, 1553.
War with France, June 7, 1557.
War with Scotland, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
Peace with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
War with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
War with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
War, Civil, 1642.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
War with Denmark, Oct. 19 following.
Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch, March, 1672.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1689.
Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1697.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.

26 L A W S, C O U R T S, &c.

War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
 Peace with ditto, 1721.
 War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
 War with France, March 31, 1744.
 Peace with France, &c Oct. 18, 1748.
 War with France, 1756.
 War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
 War, Civil, in America commenced, June 14, 1774.
 Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.
 Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.
 Wight, isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
 York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179.
 Zuinglius killed in the Swiss war, 1531, aged 44.

L A W S, C O U R T S O F J U S T I C E, O A T H S, T A X E S, &c.

Admiral of England, the first, 1386.
 Admiralty, court of, incorporated, June 22, 1768.
 Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, Dec. 13, 1721.
 Ale and alehouses in England, 728; made mention of in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex.
 Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.
 Array, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1422.
 Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733.
 Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.
 Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.
 Beer act passed, Jan. 22, 1761.
 Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 24, 1513.
 Berkley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the Court of King's-Bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
 Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1277.
 Black-act passed, 1723.
 Black-rent established in Ireland, 1412.
 Bribery, &c. at elections forbid by law, 1729, 1735.
 Broad-swords forbid by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.

Cambrie
 Canon
 Capper
 any n
 Caps—a
 years
 cap of
 land,
 feiture
 ceptin
 lord,
 their l
 any ci
 don co
 Cards an
 Chancery
 Children
 Circuits,
 Clergy fo
 Coach-ta
 Common
 Compoun
 Coronatio
 vized,
 Coventry
 Council fi
 1696.
 County co
 Courts of
 tol, Glo
 Courts of
 Curfew b
 1068;
 Customs o
 to 50,0
 168,000
 in 1720
 1744.
 Danegelt,
 999; ab
 Doomsday-
 Drefs restr

Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745, totally, 1748.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.

Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.

Caps—a law, enacting that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and Holidays a cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of 20 marks land, and their heirs, and such as have born office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.

Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756.

Chancery court erected by William the Conqueror.

Children forbid by law to be sold by Engl. parents, 1000.

Circuits, justiciary established, 1176.

Clergy forbid drunkenness by a law, 741.

Coach-tax commenced, March 25, 1747.

Common-pleas, court of, established, 1215.

Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.

Coronation-oath first used in 979, the present one divized, 1377.

Coventry act passed, 1699; made free of tithes, 1057.

Council first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.

County courts first erected, 896.

Courts of Conscience in London began, 1606; in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.

Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 bef. Christ.

Curfew bell established, by William the Conqueror, in 1068; abolished, 1100.

Customs of England amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 500,000l. in 1642; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,094,000l. in 1744.

Danegelt, a land-tax, first established by Ethelred II. 999; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Doomsday-book began in 900, finished 1086.

Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.

28 LAWS, COURTS, &c.

- Drunkenness forbid by the canon law to the clergy, 741.
- Drunkenness in the commonalty restrained by law, 975.
- Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.
- English parents forbid by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.
- English language ordered to be used in all law-suits, May, 1731.
- Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1307.
- Entertainment places licensed, 1752.
- Exchequer instituted, 1079; shut up, 1672.
- Excise-office formed, 1643.
- Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed, Nov. 25, 1690.
- Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.
- Excise scheme introduced into the House of Commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week, in 1733, it amounted to 28,000*l*. In 1744 it was 3,754,072*l*.; in the same year the malt distillery, of London, was 459,000*l*. The revenue was 3,847,000*l*. in 1746.
- Explanation, Irish act of, passed, 1665.
- Feudal law introduced, 1070
- Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.
- Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for liberty to fish, 1683. Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute, even in the memory of our forefathers."
- Forgery first punished with death in England, 1731.
- French tongue abolished the English courts of justice, 1362.
- Game act passed, 1753.
- Gascoigne, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench, committed Henry, Prince of Wales, into custody, for assaulting him on the bench, 1412,
- Gun act passed, July 24, 1737.
- Geneva shops suppressed, 1743; abolished 17000, 1750.
- Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.
- Glass-tax established, 1746.

Gold
ed,
Guine
Habe
Hackn
men
Hawke
Hearth
Hell-fi
Heretic
Highla
Impeac
the C
Incest a
nicat
Insolven
Interest
at 10
The
law,
stored
In th
the co
Interest
duced
confir
from
life of M
parlian
Judges a
circuit
the Lo
1388;
ing hi
for bri
and pu
commi
ed, No
appoint
juries fir
Justices o
Justices, i

Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773 ; reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.

Guineas reduced by parliament from 22s. to 21s. 1717.

Habeas Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679.

Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694.

Hawkers and pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697.

Hearth-money tax abolished, 1689.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, Apr. 29, 1729.

Hereticks, the law against them repealed, 1534.

Highland dress forbid in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746.

Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Incest and adultery capital for the first offence, and fornication capital for the second, May 14, 1650.

Insolvent act passed, 1743, 1761, 1764, 1776.

Interest of money 45 per cent. 1307 ; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1546.

The good pious people of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful, and most impious ; but it was restored by the wiser folks of Queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis.

Interest reduced from ten to eight per cent. 1624 ; reduced by the Rump parliament to six per cent, and confirmed at the restoration ; to five per cent. 1714 ; from 4 to 3 per cent. 1750.

Isle of Man, the sovereignty of it annexed by an act of parliament to Great-Britain, 1765.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into three circuits, 3 to each, 1176 ; seized and condemned, and the Lord Chief Justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388 ; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412 ; Bennet fined 20,000l. for bribery, 1616 ; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the Commons, 1641. Three impeached, Nov. 24, 1680 ; their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1759.

Juries first instituted, 979 ; in Middlesex regulated, 1731.

Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.

Justices, itinerant, appointed, 1176.

30 L A W S, C O U R T S, &c.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind called the Digest.

Kilkenny, the statute of passed, 1364.

Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1376.

Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,000*l.* in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3*s.* in 1109; established one in 1689.—*Vide* TAXES.

Law of Moses delivered, May 4, 1491 before Christ.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Licenses for public houses first granted, 1621.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed in the 8th of Queen Anne.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Lords Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884 before Christ.

Magna Charta granted by King John, June 12, 1215.

Malt-tax established, 1697.

Marriage act passed, June, 1753; took place, March 25, 1754.

Militia act passed, 1757.

Mortmain act passed, May 20, 1736.

National debt first contracted in Henry VI. reign, 1430; the present national debt commenced, and was 5,000,000*l.* in 1697; was 46,603,100*l.* in 1717; was 64,593,797*l.* 16*s.* 9d $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1747; was 74,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2d $\frac{1}{2}$, in 1757; and was 110,603,836*l.* 8*s.* 2d $\frac{1}{2}$. in 1762; was 127,497,619*l.* whose interest amounted to 4,526,392*l.* per annum, 1772.

Natura
lowi

Navy
2d $\frac{1}{2}$

Negroes

Nonjur

regist

Papists

theis

in 1

Parlian

regul

of th

mark

partic

elect

mons

Secre

Speal

trien

Oct.

act p

and a

by th

prote

Parlian

sacks

Peter-p

Plate ac

Pleading

lish, 1

Poll-tax

liam I

Poor, th

mount

Popery,

Pragmat

Registeri

Middl

Salic law

Salt duti

Session,

bellion

Naturalization bill passed, 1753; repealed December following.

Navy debt was 491,362*l.* in 1736; and 5,337,939*l.* 9*s.* 2*d* $\frac{1}{2}$, in 1747.

Negroes adjudged free in England, 1772.

Nonjurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Papists obliged to register their names and estates, 1717; their estates valued at 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 3*d* $\frac{1}{2}$. per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000*l.* Nov. 23, 1722.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of *Court* and *Country*, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771; their privilege of protection from arrests for debts relinquished, 1770.

Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Peter-pence paid Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.

Plate act passed, May, 1756.

Pleading introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

Poll-tax first levied in England, 1380; abolished by William III.

Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597; poor rates amounted to 3,000,000*l.* in 1751.

Popery, abolished England by law, 1536.

Pragmatic Sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.

Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.

Salic law first quoted, 1327.

Salt duties revived, 1732.

Session, court of, reinstated at Edinburgh, after the rebellion, 1746.

Ship-money exacted, 1634 ; abolished, 1640.

Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet ; they wore the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees ; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue ever since the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron, on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him two years ; he shall take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise ; and if, within that space, he absent himself 14 days, to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever ; second desertion felony ; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg ; a beggar's child may be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547 ; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772.

Smugglers act passed, 1736.

South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716 ; its bubble, 1720.

Stamp-duties instituted, June 28, 1694 ; encreased, 1756 ; again, 1776.

Stamp-act in America repealed, March 18, 1766.

Stamp-duties began in Ireland, March 25, 1774.

Star-chamber court instituted, 1487 ; abolished, 1641.

Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164 ; of Marlborough, 1269 ; of Mortmain, enacted, 1279 ; *Quo Warranto* passed, Oct. 1280 ; Winchester passed, Oct. 1284 ; forbidding the levying of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297 ; of Premunire, which excluded foreigners from ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.

Stew, public ones, suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.

Stock-jobbing forbid by parliament, March 28, 1734.

Swearing on the gospels first used, 528.

Tave
15
Taxe
mi
hu
La
16
—
to
to
17
to
17
—
Term
Test
Thef
Toba
fic,
lian
car
Toler
Trial
Tribu
the
Victu
ful
qua
Unife
Urine
- cor
thr
Welc
Wind
Wind
Wine
Witch
Wool
pro
170
unc
Wool
Wolv

Taverns restrained in London, to the number of 40, 1553.

Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100; amounted to seven million, five hundred and thirteen thousand, three hundred and forty four pounds, in 1754.

Land-tax since the revolution, 1688, 1s.—1689, 2s.—1690 to 1692, 3s.—1693 to 1697, 4s.—1698, 1699, 3s.—1700, 2s.—Additional duty, 6d.—1701, 3s.—1702 to 1712, 4s.—1713 to 1715, 2s.—1716, 4s.—1717 to 1721, 3s.—1722 to 1726, 2s.—1727, 4s.—1728, 1729, 3s.—1730, 1731, 2s.—1732, 1733, 1s.—1734 to 1739, 2s.—1740 to 1749, 4s.—1750 to 1752, 3s.—1753 to 1755, 2s.—1756 to 1766, 4s.—1767 to 1770, 3s.—1771, 4s.—1772 to 1775, 3s.—1776, 4s.

Terms of law began, 1079.

Test act passed, 1673.

Theft made death, 946.

Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spanish West-Indies, 1604.

Toleration acted passed, 1689.

Trials regulated, and 2 witnesses required for treason, 1695.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year 48,000l. 979.

Victualler—enacted, that none shall sell less than one full ale-quart, of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place, 1662.

Urine—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.

Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.

Window-tax established, 1696.

Window-tax passed, Feb. 5, 1746-7.

Wine-licences established, 1661.

Witchcraft act repealed, March 25, 1736.

Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted, that none shall be buried but in wool, under the penalty of 5l. to the parish poor, 1666.

Woollen-cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.

Wolves-heads, a tribute from the Welch Princes, 975.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

- A**merica first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492 ;
 so named by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
 America, North, first discovered by Sabastian Cabot, 1497 ;
 settled in 1610.
 Azores isles discovered, 1449.
 Baffin's Bay discovered, 1662.
 Bahama isles discovered, 1667 ; taken possession of by the
 English, Dec. 1718.
 Barbadoes planted, 1624.
 Bermuda isles discovered, 1503 ; settled, 1609.
 Brasil isles discovered, 1496.
 Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90.
 Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.
 California discovered by Cortes, 1578.
 Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499.
 Canary isles discovered, 1446.
 Cape Breton settled by the English, 1591.
 Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1449.
 Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487.
 Caribbee isles discovered, 1595.
 Carolina discovered, 1497 ; planted, 1663.
 Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
 St. Christopher's isle discovered, 1595.
 Congo, kingdom, discovered, 1484.
 Cuba discovered, 1492 ; settled in 1511.
 Davis's Straits discovered, 1585.
 Descada isle discovered by Columbus, 1494.
 Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492 ; city founded, 1494.
 Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
 Easter-island discovered, 1722.
 East Indies discovered by the Portugeeze, 1487.
 Faulkland, isles of, discovered, 1765.
 Florida discovered by Cabot, 1497.
 Forbisher's Straits discovered, 1578.
 Georgia colony erected by Oglethorpe, 1732.
 Greenland was discovered in the reign of James I.
 Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493.
 Hudson's Bay discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1610.
 Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.

Japan discovered
 Kampsca
 Ladrone
 Louisiana
 French
 Madagasc
 Madeira,
 Magellan
 Marigala
 Maryland
 expenc
 Mauritius
 Monserra
 1493.
 New Eng
 Newfound
 New Gui
 New Holl
 New Spai
 Nova Zer
 Otaheite,
 Pennsylv
 Peru disco
 Philippine
 Pitt's Str
 1760.
 Porto Ric
 St. Salvad
 in the V
 ber 11,
 Solomon's
 Spain, Ne
 Somers isl
 Terceras i
 Trinida, th
 Virginia d
 settleme
 West-Indi

Japan discovered, 1549.

Kampscatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.

Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.

Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1679.

Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.

Madeira, island of, discovered by an Englishman, 1420.

Magellan, straits of, discovered, 1518.

Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.

Maryland province planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expence of 40,000*l.* 1635.

Mauritius isle discovered, 1598.

Monferrat, in the West-Indies discovered by Columbus, 1493.

New England planted by the Puritans, 1637.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1494; settled, 1614.

New Guinea discovered, 1529.

New Holland discovered, 1628.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.

Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.

Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.

Peru discovered, 1525.

Philippine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.

Pitt's Straits, in the East-Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.

Porto Rico discovered, 1497.

St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the first land discovered in the West-Indies, or America, by Columbus, October 11, 1492.

Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.

Spain, New, discovered, 1518.

Somers isles discovered, 1503; named and settled, 1609.

Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.

Trinida, the isle of, discovered, 1498.

Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1616.

West-Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES
IN ARTS, &c.

AGARIC of the oak, first known as a styptic,
June, 1751.

Air pumps invented, 1654.

Air guns invented, 1656.

Aldermen first appointed, 882.

Algebra first known in Europe, 1494.

Allum brought to perfection, 1609; discovered in Ire-
land, Oct. 22, 1757.

Altars first consecrated, 1334.

Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.

Anabaptist meeting-house, the first in England, esta-
blished, 1640.

Anchors invented, 578.

Anointing first used at Coronations in England, 872.

Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and A-
frica, into Italy, 9 years before Christ.

Apricots, first planted in England, 1578. They origi-
nally came from Epirus.

Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on, a manner
of building formerly unknown here, 1187.

Arithmetic, Decimal, invented, 1602, by Simon Ste-
ven of Bruges.

Arms, coats of, introduced into England, 1100.

Arms of England and France were first quartered by
Edward III. 1358.

Artichokes first planted in England, 1587.

Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ.

Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.

Assize of bread first appointed, 1202.

Astronomy and Geography brought to Europe, by the
Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.

Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights first observed,
March 6, 1715-16.

Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ.

Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge
their money in, till the King made free with it in
1640; after which trusting to servants, till too many
ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose
business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins;

and at
lent to
first bar
Bark, Jel
Barometer
Bath spring
Bayonets i
1693.
Beheading
Bells inve
pagnia,
introduc
able Set
in Linc
Bible first t
the Eng
first tran
Bills of ex
Bishop, the
tence of
Blankets fir
Blood, circ
public by
Cisalpinu
lation, o
improved
was fully
Bombs inve
Bows & arro
Brazil diam
Broad seal o
Buildings, f
Bull-baiting
Bull-running
Burial-places
Burials first p
Burying in v
Calendar fir
Callico first i
Callico-print
Candles, tall
were used i

and at first paid four-pence per cent. per diem, but lent to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.

Bark, Jesuits, first brought to Europe, 1650.

Barometers invented, 1643.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ.

Bayonets invented, and first used in England Sept. 24, 1693.

Beheading of noblemen first introd. into England, 1074.

Bells invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; were introduced into churches, about 600; the first tuneable Set in England were hung up at Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire, 945.

Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the king's authority, 1536.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1381.

Bishop, the first that suffered death in England, by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Mich. Servetus, a French physician, 1553; Cuspalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1619.

Bombs invented by a man at Venlo, 1388.

Bows & arrows, & stone cannon-bullets still in use, 1640,

Brazil diamond-mines discovered, 1730.

Broad seal of England first used, 1050.

Buildings, few stone or brick ones in England till 1507.

Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209.

Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.

Burial-places, the first Christian one in Britain, 596.

Burials first permitted in towns, 761.

Burying in woollen first began, 1678.

Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.

Callico first imported by the East-India company, 1631;

Callico-printing, & the Dutch loom engine first used, 1676.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light—no idea of wax candles, 1300.

- Candles of tallow, first began to be used, 1290.
 Cannons and culverins first made in England, 1545.
 Cannons invented 1343; first used by the English, 1346;
 first used in England, 1405.
 Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VI.'s
 amusement, 1380.
 Carp, first brought to England. 1525.
 Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
 Chain-shot invented by Adm. de Witt, 1666.
 Charity-schools first began in England, March 25, 1681.
 Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years
 patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.
 Champion of England, the first, 1377.
 Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the
 Spanish Moors, who learned it from the African
 Moors, who had it of the Egyptians, 1150.
 Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome,
 apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest
 plumbs from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs
 from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pome-
 granates from Carthage, about 114 years before
 Christ.
 Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ;
 brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with
 such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in
 one year 1000 l. 1540.
 Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.
 Chiaro-oscuro, the art of painting in, with three plates
 to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.
 Chimnies not known in England, 1200; only in the
 kitchen or large hall, smoaky, where the family
 sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed
 through the ceiling, 1300.
 Chocolate first brought to England, 1520.
 Christianity first introduced into Britain, 48; into Scot-
 land, 212.
 Cinque Ports first received their privileges, 1216.
 Circuits of the judges first appointed, 1176.
 Cities and Boroughs first represented in Parliament, 1266.
 Clockmakers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1368.
 Clocks and dials set up in churches, 913; some clocks
 in Italy, especially at Bologne, 1310; the first port-

able
 1657
 Cloth,
 first
 Coache
 their
 act p
 to 10
 Coals fi
 dyers
 began
 of an
 a pro
 Coals fi
 Cock-fig
 over t
 Coffee-h
 home
 house
 Coffee-tr
 encoun
 Coin —
 869 be
 269 b
 used, a
 gold an
 in Bri
 and silv
 things
 the cu
 copper
 gold co
 groats
 money
 began
 nice, 1
 crowns
 money i
 the first
 end to
 especiall
 ced into

- able one made, 1530 ; the first made with pendulums, 1657 ; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.
- Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191 ; first made at Kendal, 1390.
- Coaches first used in England, 1585 ; in London, 1625 ; their number limited, Nov. 25, 1687 ; hackney act passed, 1693 ; number of hackney ones increased to 1000, 1770.
- Coals first in use, 1307 ; imported at London, 1367 ; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the First, began to use sea-coal for fire, 1305. In consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it, as a public nuisance.
- Coals first discovered in Scotland, Nov. 1761.
- Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.
- Coffee-house — an English Turkey merchant brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652.
- Coffee-trees discovered in the year 1730, its culture first encouraged in the Plantations, 1732.
- Coin — Silver first coined by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 before Christ ; silver money first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ ; before then brass money only used, a sign of no correspondence with the east, where gold and silver were used long before ; coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ ; in Scotland, of gold and silver, 233 after Christ ; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the current coin ; gold coined in England, 1257 ; copper money used in Scotland and Ireland, 1339 ; gold coined in England, 1344 : groats and half-groats the largest silver coin in England, 1351 ; the money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354 ; gold first coined in Venice, 1476 ; shillings first coined in England, 1505 ; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551 ; copper-money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580 ; the first legal copper coins introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially at London, 1609 ; copper-money introduced into England by James I. 1620 ; halfpence and

- farthings first coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672 ;
 broad pieces of gold called in by government, and
 coined into guineas, 1732.
 Coining with a die first invented, 1617 ; first used in
 England, 1620.
 Coils of SS, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.
 Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a scaffold, by Su-
 farian and Dolon, 562 before Christ ; those of Te-
 rence first acted, 154 before Christ.
 Compass, seaman's, invented, 1229 ; a Dutchman first
 used at Venice, 1260 ; improved at Naples, 1302 ;
 its declination observed, 1538.
 Conic sections, the first idea of, given 240 years before
 Christ.
 Convocation censured and dissolved, and have never done
 any business since May 10, 1717.
 Copper first imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.
 Copper-money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340 ;
 France, 1581.
 Coronation and anointing first used in England, 872.
 Coronation-oath, the first in England, 979 ; the first
 sermon at a Coronation, 1041.
 Corn first exported from Britain, 347.
 Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, first
 translated into the Saxon Tongue, 746.
 Crockery-ware invented, 1309.
 Cornelius Nepos published at Moskow, being the first
 classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.
 Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258.
 Crusades to Palestine first began, 1095.
 Currants first planted in England, 1533.
 Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England from
 Italy, 1541.
 Danegelt first paid, 999.
 Danes first arrived in England, 787.
 Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602.
 De Courcy, the privilege of standing covered before
 the Kings of England, at their first audience, granted
 by John, 1203.
 Diamond-mines discovered in Brazil, 1730.
 Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on
 a victory over the French, 1194.

Dispensa
 Divorce
 Doomſday
 Dresden
 Duelling
 introdu
 Dye, the
 first us
 Dying, a
 little ſk
 white t
 Earthen v
 Chriſt ;
 Eclipse of
 Electricity
 ſtone,
 1746 ;
 Eleuſinian
 pus, 13
 Engines to
 England fir
 counties
 Engraving
 ling-preſ
 in metzo
 latine, 1
 a French
 Paris by
 Engraving
 Era, of N
 death of
 or Seleuc
 their era
 but did n
 in the me
 the Maho
 computati
 Mecca, w
 chæ, A.
 piads, the
 world 318
 Conſtantin

- Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.
 Divorce, the first at Rome, 234 before Christ.
 Doomsday-book began, 900; completed 1080.
 Dresden China invented, 1702.
 Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords introduced, 1588.
 Dye, the scarlet, brought to England by a Dutchman, first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.
 Dying, and dipping their own cloths, the English so little skilled in, till 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.
 Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 1715 before Christ; the first made in England, 1310.
 Eclipse of the moon, the first on record, 720 bef. Christ.
 Electricity, first idea of given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756.
 Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ.
 Engines to extinguish fires invented, 1703.
 England first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890.
 Engraving and etching invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1460, by a goldsmith at Florence; in metzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.
 Engraving on wood invented by Alb. Durer, 1521.
 Era, of Nabonasar, 747 before Christ; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans their hegira (for so they term their computation), from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Phylarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckoned by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by in-

dictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was, A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic: the Jews had divers epochs; as, 1. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, an. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, an. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, an. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, an. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, an. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's temple, an. 2932; and, 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but, in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh.

Figures in arith. introd. into Europe from Arabia, 991.

Fire-Engines to force water, invented, 1663.

Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand, discovered, 1633.

Forest, New, in Hampshire, made, 1081.

French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.

Galleys first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Gamut in music, invented by Gui L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening, introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk-melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520: the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linaere, physician to Henry VIII. pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Suffex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1535, brought from the isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plumbs from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII.'s gar-

den
Gr
pl
car
nal
bro
gus
into
late
use,
Gaug
Gazet
the
Gildin
vent
Glas
[Be
moy
Rom
skill
been
win
taug
prov
and
gan
glafs
1557
coach
ment
from
land,
Gold m
Gramm
Christ
Grapes
in Su
Great S
Gregori
Greek fi
Grist-m
Guards f

denier; tamarisk plant from Germany, by Archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the province rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip-roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; asparagus, artichokes, oranges, and lemons, introduced into England about this time; cauliflowers somewhat later; also beans, peas, and sallads, now in common use, 1660.

Gauging invented, 1570.

Gazettes, the first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published Feb. 5, 1665-6.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273.

Glass invented in England, by Benedict, a monk, 664.

[Benedict, says Bede, had the new abbey of Wermouth built of stone, by French masons, after the Roman manner; he also brought over artificers skilled in the making of glass, which till then had been unknown in Britain, wherewith he glazed the windows of that church and monastery, and thereby taught the English the art of glass-making, which has proved so useful in making of lamps for churches, and other vessels for divers uses.] Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first glass plates for looking-glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, by encouragement of the Duke of Buckingham, who introduced from Venice the manufacture of fine glass into England, 1674.

Gold mines discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731.

Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished 276 before Christ.

Grapes brought to England, and planted first at Blaxhall in Suffolk, 1552.

Great Seal of England first used, 1050.

Gregorian Calendar first used, 1582.

Greek first introduced into England, 1491.

Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Guards for the King's person first instituted, 1486.

Guineas 30s. each in 1696; reduced from 22s. to 21s. in 1717; called in, 1776.

Gun-powder invented by a monk, 1330.

Guns, great, invented by Swartz, a Cologne monk, 1346; at the battle of Cressy Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; small guns invented by a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382.

Hackney coaches first used, 20 in number, in Lond. 1625. Hanged, drawn, and quartered, the first punishment of the kind, 1241.

Halioscope invented, 1625.

Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.

Hats invented at Paris, 1404.

Hebrew points invented, 475.

Herculaneum, the antient city of, discovered, 1730.

Holborn first paved, 1417.

Holy War first undertaken, 1096.

Holt mineral springs discovered, 1728.

Hops first planted in England, 1525.

Hops, the parlt. petitioned agst. as a wicked weed, 1428.

Horse-guards instituted, 1550.

Hydraulic fire-engines invented, 1682.

Hydrostaticks taught by Archimedes 200 before Christ.

Iambic verse, invented by Archilocus, flourished, 686 before Christ.

Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy, 1346.

Indulgences first granted by Rome, 1190.

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Iron first cast in England at Backstead, Suffex, 1544.

Insurances on ships and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures, that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance-Offices first set up in London, 1667.

Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.

Journals of the House of Peers, the first taken, 1550.

Iron discov. by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 bef. Chr.

Iron first cast in England, at Backstead, in Suffex, 1544.

Iron-wire, English, before 1563, all made and drawn, by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and

elsev
draw
and
Isthm
years
Italian
Kingdo
fore
King's
Knives
Flee
Lace,
of fi
4 l.
fold
gold,
Lactea
by A
Mr.
Land-c
Lantern
Latin c
Lead
Leo IX
Letters
Chri
Library
534
ther
Phil.
Chri
luabl
200,
Leo I
Licence
and h
Linen f
luxur
shirts
Linen-v
establ
Linen-f

elsewhere, until the Germans now introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire and ready-made wool-cards, hitherto imported.

Isthmian games instituted by Syfiphus, King of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Christ.

Italian method of book-keeping published in Eng. 1569.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 before Christ.

King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

Knives first made in England, by Thomas Matthews, on Fleet-bridge, London, 1563.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold — one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4 l. Such an ounce in fine Flanders lace may be here sold for 40 l. which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lasteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon, of London, 1770.

Land-carriage fish brought to London, 1761.

Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890,

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.

Leaden-pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.

Leo IX. the first Pope that kept up an army, 1054.

Letters invented by Mamnon the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.

Library, first private one, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ; first public one founded at Athens by Hipparchus, 525 before Christ; Ptolemy Phil. founded the Alexandrian library, 260 before Christ; the first erected in Rome, 167; 400,000 valuable books burnt by accident, 47 before Christ; 200,000 burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476.

Licences for public-houses first granted, 1621; for pedlars and hawkers, 1697.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table-linen very scarce in England, 1320.

Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

- Loadstone attraction known in France before 1180.
 Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1618.
 London first governed by a mayor and common-council, 1208.
 London, the first bridge of, built, and of stone, 1212.
 Longitude discovered by Harrison's time-piece, 1764.
 Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.
 Lord Mayors shows instituted, 1453; the feast instituted, 1501.
 Lotteries for Virginia, the first mentioned by historians, 1612; established 1693.
 Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, 180.
 Magic Lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.
 Magnifying Glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
 Manchester Navigation opened June 17, 1761.
 Maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 600 bef. Ch.
 Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1490.
 Masquerades the first in Scotland, Friday Jan. 15, 1773.
 Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.
 Merchant-Taylors, first so named 1501.
 Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621.
 Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, 288 bef. Christ.
 Mississippi Trade began Nov. 28, 1716.
 Monarch, the first sole, in England, 828.
 Monastery, the first founded, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first in Britain, 596.
 Money first made at Argos, 894 before Christ.
 Moorfields leveled and first planted, 1614.
 Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.
 Mourning, white, used in Spain, for the last time, 1495.
 Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.
 Musical notes invented, 1025.
 Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414.
 Muslins, from India, first worn in England, 1670.
 Naper's Bones invented by Baron Napier, 1617.
 Navigable Canals, the first in England, 1134.
 Negroe-adventure, the first from England, 1562.
 News-papers, first published in England, Aug. 22, 1642.
 New-Forest in Hampshire, made 1081.

New-riv
 ger, I
 runs
 broug
 Northan
 Aug,
 Nunner
 Oak Sa
 Olympi
 764;
 728;
 696;
 in 67
 in 60
 60th
 Orbits
 gyma
 Organs
 when
 in cl
 Paintin
 bius
 vent
 Ven
 Paper r
 linen
 into
 any
 whit
 Parchn
 Pardon
 Paris f
 Parish
 Park,
 stock
 Parlian
 the
 Parthe
 Parties
 Patent
 Pawnb
 Peers

- New-river cut finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James; runs 50 miles, and has above 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.
- Northamptonshire Navigation first began to be used, Aug, 7, 1761.
- Nunnery, the first in England at Folkstone, 630.
- Oak Saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.
- Olympiads, 1st in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15 in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.
- Orbits of the Planets first determined by a Saxon Clergyman, 1681.
- Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, where first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, 751.
- Painting introduced into Rome, from the east, by Fabius Pictor, 291 before Christ; in oil colours invented at Bruges, 1340; introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.
- Paper made of cotton rags was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1770; the manufacture of, introduced into England, at Dartford in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white Paper first made in England, 1637.
- Parchment invented by King Attalus of Pergamus, 837.
- Pardons, the first granted at Coronations, 1327.
- Paris first paved with stones, 1186.
- Parish-Register began 1538.
- Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.
- Parliament, the first in England, 1116; triennial, 1641; the first septennial one, 1716.
- Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.
- Parties, Court and Country, first distinguished, 1621.
- Patent granted for titles first used, 1344.
- Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.
- Peers eldest sons first permitted to sit in Parliamt. 1550.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1683, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200 l. a year.

Pensioners, band of, instituted 1590.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the higher India.

Peruke, the first worn in France, 1620.

Persian Trade began, 1569; opened thro' Russia, 1741.

Peter's-pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 b. C.

Phosphorus, artificial fire of, discovered, 1675.

Physic-garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerard, surgeon, of London, 1597.

Pins brought from France, 1543. Before that invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of Lead, for the conveyance of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

Pippins first planted in England, 1525.

Pistols first used by the Horse, 1544.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat the first, 1487.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on mens shoulders, 752; Pope Celestine III. kicked the Emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1719.

Post horses and stages established, 1483.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

Post Offices first established 1660 in England; and in Scotland 1695.

Potatoes first brought to England from America by Sir Fr. Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610.

Powdering

Presbyter

Wands

Prince of

eldest

Printing

by Joh

into Ex

1471,

Promethe

Christ

stolen

among

Public-ho

to Sir

their o

Pumps fir

Purple, d

Quakers

Quickfilv

Rains, sto

Regnant

Rice had

Roman E

was Au

Roses fir

Russia fir

Saddles in

Saffron fir

Sail-cloth

Salt mine

Saturn's f

Scarlet dy

Scenes fir

Sealing cl

Sedans fir

Semper E

Englan

Sheep fro

which

Sheriffs fi

Sheriffs fi

- Powdering the hair first introduced, 1614.
 Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surry, Nov. 20, 1572.
 Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the King's eldest son, 1286.
 Printing invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; brought into England by Wm. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster-abbey till 1494.
 Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ; he, being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven; became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.
 Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Montpeyson, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620.
 Pumps first invented, 1425.
 Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.
 Quakers first began, 1650.
 Quicksilver, use of, discov. in refining silver ore, 1540.
 Rains, storms, and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.
 Regnant Queen, the first in England, 1553.
 Rice had its first rise in S. Carolina by chance, 1702.
 Roman Emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 before Christ.
 Roses first planted in England, 1522.
 Russia first began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.
 Saddles in use, 340.
 Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1589.
 Sail-cloth first made in England, 1590.
 Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670.
 Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608.
 Scarlet dye invented, 1000.
 Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.
 Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1065.
 Sedans first introduced into England, 1581.
 Semper Eadem, first used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.
 Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467.
 Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
 Sheriffs first appointed in London, 1189.

Ships, the first, seen in Greece, 1485 before Christ,
Side-saddles first used in England, 1388.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 323 before Christ; from India, 274 after Christ; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the Senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabalus first wore a garment all silk; silkworms brought to Europe 300 years later; silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow, like cotton, on trees, 220; the Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his Empress a robe of silk, because too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks, who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, King of Mercia, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests; in 1120, Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger, King of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silkworms, but to spin and weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the South of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine; Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207; silk-mantles worn by some noblemens ladies at a ball at Kenelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; first silk-manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. thro' all France, 1589; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombes's famous silk-throwing machine erected at Derby, 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water-wheel moves the rest, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. Silk first imported from Persia thro' Russia, 1742. Silver mines discovered at Britany, in France, Nov. 1730. Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by

We
tiou
cup
Sirnam
adop
Slave-t
Smiths
Sowing
befor
Speaker
Speakin
Spectac
Sphere
Spinnin
Statutes
Steam-e
of riv
and p
Steel ma
dard
for wa
7s. 6d
Stocking
Howe
sented
silk-w
ones a
nificen
hose, c
a pair
in silk.
pair of
Thoma
taken r
silk sto
William
house o
stocking
a pair li
Pembro
England
the Rev

Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Surnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade began with England, 1562.

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Speaker of the House of Commons, first chosen, 1340.

Speaking-trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1209.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 bef. Chr.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Steam-engine invented, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire-springs for watch-pendulums weigh one grain, to the artists 7s. 6d. each, = 2l. 5s. one grain of gold only 2d.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1543.

Howell says, that, in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced Prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded in silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings, by his merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently, the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate, that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing, at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind worn in England, 1564; the weaving of them invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

- Stone buildings first introduced into England, 980.
 Stone cored by a medicine, for which Government paid Mrs. Stevens a premium, June, 1739.
 Straw used for the King's bed, 1234.
 Tapestry-work revived by D'Udine, about 1550.
 Style altered, by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 years before Christ; again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept 2, 1752.
 Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China, and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; sugar-refining first in England, 1659.
 Sun-dials invented, 558; the first erected at Rome, when time was divided into hours, 308 before Christ.
 Surnames first used, 1072; became common, 1200.
 Survey of England made, at first by order of Alfred, 900; by Wm. the Conq. 1080; by Charles II. 1668.
 Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.
 Talmud made, 117 before Christ.
 Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1255; for the encouragement of which K. James I. gave 2000l. to build a house at Mortlake, in Surry, 1619.
 Tar-water, first recommended by Bishop Berkley, 1744.
 Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India Company, early in the last century; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute-books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773.
 Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.
 Thermometers first invented by a Dutchman, 1620.
 Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653.—*Vide* Lacteals.
 Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
 Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and
 Time
 Histo
 Time-r
 King
 12 in
 the w
 thin
 rarity
 measu
 water
 Tin fou
 Dévon
 Tobacco
 introd
 into E
 Toll-gat
 Touchin
 Confer
 Tournam
 Tourniqu
 of Ben
 screw t
 Tragedy,
 Thespi
 Trumpets
 order o
 Tulips fir
 Turkeys,
 Englan
 Tythes fir
 Villain, a
 born on
 Ventilator
 Vine-dress
 tled at
 tillage,
 fore Chr
 Langued
 neously
 and Spa
 Vines plan

Tilts and Tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.

Time first computed from the Christian æra, 516; in History, 748.

Time-measurer by water introduced by Scip. Nasica, 159;

King Alfred's time-keeper, six large wax tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood, and thin scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887.—The ancients had three sorts of time-measurers, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but Devonshire and Cornwall.

Tobacco first discovered by the Spaniards in Yucatan, 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583.

Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1350.

Touching for the King's-evil introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.

Tournaments instituted by Hen. Emp. of Germ. 919.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Benfancon, 1674; Petit of France invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.

Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535 before Christ.

Trumpets first sounded before the Kings of England, by order of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.

Tulips first brought to England, 1578.

Turkeys, carps, hops, piccarel, and beer, came into England all in one year, 1524.

Tythes first established in England by Ethelwolf, 846.

Villain, a, made a freeman by the Queen, 1572; he was born on her lordship of Taunton-Dean, Somersetshire.

Ventilators erected on Newgate, 1746.

Vine-dressers, a colony of, from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

D I S C O V E R I E S, &c,

- Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.
 Violins invented about 1677.
 Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1677.
 Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.
 Voyage round the world by Sir Francis Drake, 1580.
 Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
 Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1490;
 first used in astronomical observations, 1500. — The
 Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any-thing
 that might be called a watch, though some call it a
 small table-clock, 1530. — Watches first brought to
 England from Germany, 1597; spring pocket ones
 invented by Hooke, 1658.
 Water conveyed to London in pipes, 1236; an engine
 erected at Broken wharf, to convey water by leaden
 pipes, 1594. So late as Queen Anne's time, there were
 water-carriers at Aldgate pump, as at Edinburgh.
 Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Belli-
 sarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 529.
 The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in
 mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were
 turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet
 Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.
 Weavers, two Brabant, settled at York, which, says
 King Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and
 our subjects, 1331.
 Weavers, dyers, cloth-draper, linen-makers, silk-
 throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Nor-
 wich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidston, Southampton,
 &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution,
 1567. They taught the English the making of baize,
 serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly
 settled at Colchester.
 Weights and measures invented, 869 before Christ; fixed
 to a standard in England, 1257.
 Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape-Breton,
 1591; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.
 Whale-fishery, the first English, at Spitsbergen, 1598.
 Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland, for their
 oil only, 1578:—the use of their bones and fins not
 yet known, consequently no flays.
 Whitehall preachers first appointed from the two univer-
 sities, April 5, 1724.

Wild-
 Windr
 Windo
 Winds
 Cha
 Wine
 20s.
 Wines
 Wire i
 Ger
 Wire-r
 Wood's
 Woole
 tries
 also.
 far's
 vera
 fine
 stan
 expo
 ther
 such
 when
 Woolen
 Fran
 great
 Worker
 lands
 for p
 Wormw
 liquo
 Year, th
 and 4
 Yeomen
 Zodiac,

EART

A
 Alresfor

Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.

Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.

Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389.

Wines first made in Britain, 256.

Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1410. Mills invented in Germany, 1563.

Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.

Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.

Woolen cloth, manufactures of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21, relates, that in the isle of Malta several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woolen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people in Asia, from whence rams were brought at a talent each, 100l.

Woolen-cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646: the first made in England was in 1331; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1668.

Workers, cloth, seventy families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England, by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woolen manufacture, 1330.

Wormwood, and other plants, used for preserving malt-liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Year, the solar one, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 min. 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 bef. Christ.

Yeomen of the guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.

Zodiac, signs of the, invent. by Anaximander, 547 b. Chr.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS, ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

Allesbury had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1733.
Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt, 1660.

56 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

- Amerbury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000*l.* damage done by a fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1731.
- Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 pers. lost their lives, 1772.
- Auburn, in Wiltshire, had 72 dwellings, of 20,000*l.* value, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 12, 1760.
- Avelino, a city in Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.
- Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
- Barkway greatly damaged by a fire, August 18, 1748.
- Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1731; again, Dec. 16, 1757.
- Bath burnt, 1116; and again, 1137; a fire on the S. Parade did 5000*l.* damage, June 24, 1756.
- Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Belton, in Rutlandshire, had twenty-seven houses, besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.
- Bengeworth, near Evesham, had twelve houses burnt, Aug. 3, 1759.
- Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
- Billing, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Billingsgate, a great fire there, 1713, and Jan. 13, 1715.
- Bingham, Sir John's castle in Ireland burnt, 50,000*l.* damage, Nov. 11, 1755.
- Blandford, in Dorset, burnt, June 4, 1731, 300 houses, again, 1775.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its court-house and records, Dec. 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000*l.* March 20, 1760.
- Bradford, in Wiltshire, greatly damaged by a fire, April 30, 1742.
- Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.
- Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April, 1668; had 160 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, Dec. 14, 1758; again, May 12, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.
- Brussels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace consumed, Jan. 31, 1730-1.

Bungay
Burwell
perfo
in th
Casan,
1765
Catwor
Aug.
Ceuta,
norm
Charles
1761
Charles
June
Chatha
Chelter
a stor
Chester
great
powd
Cologn
100
1747
Colossu
befor
Constan
bitan
whic
house
June
ions,
3000
house
perfo
Copenh
Corah,
for re
Cotton'
gust
Credito
fire,
May

Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1689.

Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, a fire in a barn at, when 80 persons lost their lives, and were buried in one grave in the church, 1727.

Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt, Oct. 15, 1752, and 1765.

Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, Feb. 1751-2.

Charles-town, New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.

Charles-town, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753.

Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, had 4000l. damages by a storm, June, 1731.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a puppet-show, Nov. 5, 1772.

Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, Dec. 1. 1747, by a flood.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000lb.

Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, Jan. 20, 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754; had 300 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, 77 streets were destroyed.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, for rebelling against Moses, 1489 before Christ.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000l. damage, August 12, 1751.

Crediton, in Devonshire, had 460 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; and another destroyed 39 houses, May 1, 1772.

- Cullerne, in Wilts; six miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, April 1, 1774.
- Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, December 5, 1759.
- Damerham, Wiltshire, had 3000l. damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.
- Dearth, 1694; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20s. almost as much as 6l. now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another, with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1313; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern-roots and ivy-berries, 1438.
- Debenham, in Suff. had 38 houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.
- Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.
- Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.
- Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world 1536; began Nov. 25, 1656, *i. e.* 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Christ.
- Deptford victualling-office burnt, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house there, Sept. 2, 1758; the Red-house there, Feb. 26, 1761; the King's mill, Dec. 1775.
- Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 356 before Christ.
- Don river overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.
- Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.
- Dorington, in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
- Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 10,000 people, 1446.
- Douglas castle, near Edinburg, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.
- Durham, 25 houses burnt at, 691.
- Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17; Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377;

one, from
veral citie
Europe,
Cimbri,
tinople,
tioch, 44
one at Co
Antioch,
another
tants, 52
one almo
one at R
tus destro
Bilbus da
six hundr
ria, wher
where 1
down, 8
shaken, 9
Derby, 1
again in
followed
one whic
Sweden,
destroyed
castle of
Mamistric
one in E
in Augu
in Augu
fifteen t
Antioch,
Oxenhal
Hungary
church o
Sicily, a
Adriatic
in Somen
2000 liv
1248; o
ban's, 12
chael's o

one, from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five at different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages near Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, Sept. 14, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompelopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and 90 towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1048; one on April 6, 1076, in England; and again in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Leige, and Rottenburg in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialet, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy, for 40 days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and fifteen thousand souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1159; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, and a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Alban's, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glasstonbury, 1274; the

greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydon, and Darking, in Surry, May 25, 1551; in China, 1556; at Knanstone, in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, and removed houses, highways, &c. Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell, and many houses were overthrown; it was felt at Sandwich, where it agitated the sea, and at Dover, where part of the rock and castle fell into the sea; Saltwood castle and Sutton church, in Kent, fell, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where thousands were destroyed, and several cities swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; in Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; in Banda, in the East-Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677; another in 1678; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it; Lime, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept. 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished; in the island, 60,000, Jan. 1693; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons lost, Sept. 2, 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727;

EA
the whole
Jago, 17
July 31,
10, 1731
of Avelin
Nov. 24,
Casa sunk
1733; at
Ireland,
houses, A
a mounta
at Palern
monks est
and 6, 17
rible one
persons lo
monasterie
loss in est
Nov. 20,
destroyed,
don, Feb.
ter, and M
Gulph of
the city
Grand Cai
inhabitant
Quito, in
of Metelin
were overt
1755, wh
Portugal, a
at Lisbon,
houses, an
whole stre
Braga suff
Faro 3000
laga was de
12,000 Ara
island of M
at the Azor
ruins, and t

the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, 1730; four provinces in China swallowed up, July 31, 1731; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, in 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, Nov. 24, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, Ap. 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed 5 churches, and above 100 houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, Feb. 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with above 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, Aug. 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houses, and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, Sept. 2, 1754; the city of Quito, in Peru, destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755; a terrible one, Nov. 1, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Saville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where, in about 8 minutes, most of the houses, and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed, one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at

Bourdeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758; at Tripoly, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between Oct. and Dec. 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in Nov. 1759; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; at Komora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brafsils, 1772; in the Archipelago, where 700 houses and 1000 inhabitants were lost; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimala, in New-Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, Dec. 15, 1773.

East Smithfield had 28 houses, &c. burnt, Ap. 11, 1761. Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000l. damage, Aug. 31, 1751.

Eldon, near Thetford, in Norfolk, had 50 houses burnt, June 4, 1752.

Elstree, or Eastree, in Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, April 3, 1774.

Ewelme, Oxfordsh. had 15 houses burnt, May 23, 1755.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by a fire, August 4, 1738.

Famine, which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tyber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Christ; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents eat their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted 4 years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted 2 years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in Eng-

land.
Englan
Fires in
city, 9
bridge
one at
down
church
400 str
tending
from th
ditch;
1666, a
600 ho
Gray's-
1715;
1734;
March
Inner-T
June 27
burnt,
April 1
50 hou
Fishmon
Feb. 10,
1761; a
street, M
den, Nov
Tower,
den, May
ley, Aug
Sept. 29,
Flushing, in
Orange's
Font-hill, n
Feb. 12,
Frost, in B
frozen 9
frozen 6
weeks, 35
the rivers

land and France, called the dear summer, 1353; in England, 1389 and 1438.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on Lond. bridge which destroyed 3000 persons, July, 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; the remarkable one that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, among which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of the city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge, and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; Limehouse, 1716; St. Catharine's, 1673 and 1734; Battle-bridge, August 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner-Temple, Jan. 4, 1736-7; Lincoln's-Inn-square, June 27, 1752; Staples-Inn, where three persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756; London temporary-bridge, April 11, 1759; King's-street, Covent-garden, had 50 houses burnt, 70,000l. damage, Dec. 23, 1759; Fishmongers-hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761; 14 houses in Swallow-street, Apr. 24, 1761; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1772; Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, Nov. 10, 1772; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774; in King-street, Covent-garden, May 4, 1774; at Sidney-house, in the Old-Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775; in Russel-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776.

Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burnt, Jan. 1748-9.

Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000l. Feb. 12, 1755.

Frost, in Britain, lasted 5 months, 220; the Thames frozen 9 weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen 6 weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland 14 weeks, 359; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508;

one so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen 5 weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames froze 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of 15 weeks, 1407; one in England, from Nov. 24, to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was froze below bridge to Gravesend; another, 13 weeks, 1683; again in 1715; another began Dec. 24, 1739, and continued 9 weeks; again in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in Engl. 1776.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766.

Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.

Glocester damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.

Glocester abbey burnt, 1102; again 1122.

Godwin-sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea, 1100.

Grand Cairo, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.

Gravesend burnt, 1727.

Guildhall, London, burnt, 1666.

Hadnam, in Oxfordsh. had 60 houses burnt, Apr. 5, 1760.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had 50 houses burnt, valued at 10,000*l.* March 4, 1743-4.

Herculaneum suffered first by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed, with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; discovered, 1730; 150 Vols. of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec. 1754.

Hermitage

May 1,

Hindon, in

Hitchen, in

Holm-chap

July 10,

Honiton, in

July 19,

Hugh de B

the assista

Jamaica, ea

Aug. 20,

another,

1751.

Inundations-

the inhab

the Sever

of cattle,

and drown

and laid th

ter, 95; t

head of ca

Humber ov

20 miles o

people, 214

destroyed a

its banks,

colnshire, v

acres, whic

245; the

drowned nu

dation of th

Thanet, 317

bitants in F

island, 323;

330; an inu

overflowed 3

by an irrupti

another of th

an irruption

irruption in N

Hermitage brewhouse burnt down, 20,000*l.* damage,

May 1, 1755.

Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houses burnt, July 2, 1754.

Hitchin, in Herts, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.

Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by fire,

July 10, 1753.

Honiton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire,

July 19, 1747; 140 houses burnt, 1765.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of King John, perished in a storm, 1215.

Jamaica, earthquake at, June 7, 1692; hurricane,

Aug. 20, 1722, and Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 1744;

another, which did 300,000*l.* damage, August 10,

1751.

Inundations—the Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks, and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Humber overflowed, 123; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea, in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the isle of Thanet, 317; another, which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island, 7 miles S W. from Holy-land, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inunda-

tion of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called the Godwin fans, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles, at Lambeth, &c. 1243; at Winchelsea above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation, at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339, the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 100,000 people, 1521; in Holland, where 400,000 were drowned, 1570; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants drowned, 1717, and Holstein the same year; at Dagenham, 1720; in Chili, which overflowed the city of Concepcion, 1730; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage; at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; in the north of England, 1771; at Venice and Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, Nov. 10, 1773; at Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776.

John's-town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772.

Kentbury, Berks, had nine houses consumed by a fire, April 10, 1742.

Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.

Kidder,
of a
St. Kitt
Basset
Leige p
Lightni
down
days t
fruits
house
Lima an
quake
Lisbon d
custon
Liverpoo
London-
ends,
on it,
tempo
Lubeck,
Maidston
Marine
and a
Martinic
Massacre
at Mil
by the
lian V
at Pa
Ireland
O&. 1
where
O&. 1
Maxtock
Messina
Meteline
destroy
Middleto
Milton, C
1762.
Moistaira
April

Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.

St. Kitt's greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire; the damage immense, Sept. 5, 1776.

Leige palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 1733-4.

Lightning and thunder, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360. *Vide Storms.*

Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766.

Liverpool received 4000l. damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762.

London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 persons lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another, Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.

Lubeck, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again 1276.

Maidstone damaged by fire, Oct. 3, 1756.

Marine Hospital, at Brest, burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.

Massacre, at Constantinople, of 35,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English, on St. Brice's day, 1002; the Sicilian Vespers, 1282; at Paris, 1418; at Amboise 1560; at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, Oct. 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693; at Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740.

Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.

Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743.

Meteline isle, in the Archipelago, had 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.

Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, burnt, April 29, 1755.

Milton, Great, Oxfordshire, had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.

Moisteiras overwhelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fugo, April 30, 1757.

68 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

Molefworth, lady, and her 3 children, burnt by accident, 1764.

Mortality, great ones, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589, at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757.

Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.

Munich palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1762.

Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731.

Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.

Newgate damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752.

Newmarket received 1000l. damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.

Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 3, 1749.

New-York, the Gov.'s house burnt, &c. Dec. 29, 1773.

Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Nottingham burnt to ashes, 140.

Offan, near Stratford on Avon, received 2000l. damage by fire, May 14, 1754.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671.

Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.

Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

Paris consumed by fire, 588; the Conciergerie burnt, Jan. 1776.

St. Paul's, London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.

Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Petersberg had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, August 12, 1736.

Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.

Philippoli, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.

E
Plague, the
Christ;
day, 78
34,000
which
land,
cut off
very dr
killed
destroy
when
again,
part of
when
35,417
1632;
sons, i
1755;
Bassora
Plagues,
Portland
the sea
cember
Port-Roy
June 7
cane,
1744,
Portsmouth
fire, J
100,00
when
Prices of
A fat
brea
Whea
Goose
year
Fat o
ken
hea
Whea
Wine

Plague, the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594, which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassora, 1773.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Portland Isle had 100 yards of its north end sink into the sea, which did 4000*l.* damage to the pier, December 20, 1735.

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by an hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; again, by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744, had 100,000*l.* damage by a fire, 1750.

Portsmouth dock yard received 400,000*l.* damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000*l.* damage; and a third fire, Dec. 7, 1776, when 60,000*l.* damage was done.

Prices of provisions at different periods, as follows:

A fat ox, 12*d.* sheep, 4*d.* provender for 20 horses 4*d.* bread for 100 men, 12*d.* 1177.

Wheat 12*d.* the quarter, beans and oats 4*d.* 1216.

Goose, 4*d.* lamb at Christmas, 6*d.* all the rest of the year 4*d.* two pullets, 1½*d.* 1299.

Fat ox, 1*l.* 4*s.* sheep, 1*s.* 2*d.* hog, 3*s.* 4*d.* two chickens, 1*d.* four pigeons, 1*d.* 24 eggs, 1*d.* wheat, beans, and pease, 20*s.* the quarter, 1314.

Wheat, 30*s.* the quarter, 1315.

Wine, 20*s.* the tun, 1316.

- Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1317.
 Wheat, 1s. the quarter, malt 16d. 1454.
 Wheat, 3s. the bushel, 1486.
 Wheat, 20d. the bushel, 1491.
 Wheat, 4s. the bushel; claret 30s. the hhd. 1493.
 Wheat, 15s. the quarter, 1527.
 A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d. and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.
 Wheat, 14s. the quarter, 1558.
 Flour, 10s. the bushel, 1596.
 Living seven times cheaper than now, 1066.
 ——— six times cheaper than now, 1331.
 ——— ten times as cheap as now, 1403.
 ——— four times cheaper than at present, 1440.
 ——— three and a half cheaper than now, 1498.
 ——— near five times as cheap as now, 1560.
 Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.
 Rain, violent, in Scotland, for 5 months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for 5 months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy, that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again, violent, 1365; in Wales, destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Barle-Duc, April 26, 1776.
 Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.
 Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.
 Rochester burnt in 677, again, 1130, and June 3, 1137.
 Rome burnt by Nero, 65.
 Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by fire, 36 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.
 Rycant, in Oxfordshire, the Earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by a fire, with Lord Norrey, the Earl's eldest son, Nov. 12, 1745.
 Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident, Nov. 30, 1759.
 Savannah, in S. Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.

EA
 Scarborough
 ber 18, 17
 Scarborough
 fire, Sept
 Shadwell ha
 houses, be
 Shipwash, in
 1742.
 Shrewsbury,
 besides ba
 Smyrna near
 and by a
 had the p
 May 14,
 Snow for 11
 Sodom burn
 Solway mos
 Southam, in
 25, 1741
 Stockholm l
 gust 31, 1
 Storms, one
 and killed
 killed seve
 stones mu
 in Carlisle
 great part
 killed, 41
 and killed
 parts of
 many me
 threw do
 habitants.
 Hampshire
 above 100
 781; dest
 at Manch
 1500 hou
 storm of
 400 house
 Edinburgh
 cially at V

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, December 18, 1737.

Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736, and 30 houses, besides barges, &c. May 2, 1761.

Shipwash, in Devon, greatly damaged by a fire, April 22, 1742.

Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire at, which consumed 30 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1739; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; by a plague, 1743; had the plague, 1752; the Amenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760.

Snow for 11 days, 1672; remarkable deep in 1731, 1776.

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ, 65th of Lot's age.

Solway moss began to flow, Dec. 16, 1772.

Southam, in Warwickshire, had 40 houses burnt, March 25, 1741-2.

Stockholm had 1000 houses burnt, 1751; 250, August 31, 1759.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hailstones much bigger than hens eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm of lightning, 951; at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelsea, in Gloucestershire, when the

steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow-church unroofed, and, at Old Sarum, the steeple, with many houses, were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; again, when many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens eggs, 1205; one which threw down several churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber where the Queen of King Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken, many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as King Edward I. and his Queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their Majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind, that swelled a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the Queen came over was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1381; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1389; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, November 25, 1438; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1443; a storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; a

storm at Le
died, one w
over Europ
Feb. 18, 1
been know
ning, Nov.
churches, b
many steepl
roots, the l
serolls of p
barges, were
suffered the
Mediterrane
many others
of England,
that were ca
only, the dar
in Jamaica,
1744; Carol
1722, 1728
2000. dama
ships were l
Antigua, Au
land, Nov. 1
Yorkshire, w
May, 1745;
sailors were l
300,000. da
ships lost, De
which did gre
at Charles T
worth 20,000
where the ha
1772; at St.
hailstones we
terrible one a
that and the
France and E
near Boston, i
in July, 1773
Sept. 30, and
mage to the

storm at Leicester, 1563; the day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1651; a great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimnies and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchments, and several vessels, boats, and barges, were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, 1 2d rate, 4 3d rates, 4 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants service; in London only, the damage was estimated at a million: Port-royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, Aug. 28, 1722, again, Oct. 20, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, August, 1722, 1728; Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received 2000l. damage, June 1731; at St. Kitt's, where 20 ships were lost, June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at Antigua, Aug. 1740; a violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were 5 inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000l. damages, Aug. 10, 1751; at Cadiz, and 100 ships lost, Dec. 8, 1751; at Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage; at Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758; at Charles Town, S. Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000l, May 4, 1761; at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as big as nutmegs, June 20, 1772; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, August 30, 1772; in France and England, March, 1773; a most terrible one near Boston, in North-America, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773; at London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland,

- where the hail was as large as hens eggs, and weighed 3 quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 1, 1776; in the West-Indies, the severest ever known, September 6, 1776.
- Stratford, Stony, had above 50 houses burnt, April 19, 1736; again, when 150 were burnt, May 6, 1742.
- Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.
- Sun stood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; darkness at Rome at noon day, 291; a great eclipse, 549; again, Aug. 1133; again, 1185; again, totally, 1191; darkness at London, so as not to read, Jan 12, 1679; total eclipse, April 22, 1715.
- Sweating sickness that carried off great numbers, Sept. 1485; again, 1507; again, so that in some towns half the people died; in others, one third, 1517; again, 1551.
- Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, received 1000l. damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.
- Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; dry at London-bridge, that many passed and repassed, June, 1592; ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours, 1698; again, 3 times in 4 hours, March 22, 1682; dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716; tide flowed 8 hours instead of 4, and ebbed 5 hours instead of 8, Sept. 16, 1732; tide exceeded its bounds 18 inches, Feb. 18, 1734-5; again, Dec. 24, 1736; Oct. 14, 1747; and Feb. 9, 1762.
- Thoresby, the Duke of Kingston's seat, in Northamptonshire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.
- Thorn, bloody execution of protestants at, July 16, 1724.
- Tide ebbed and flowed 3 times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582; and 4 times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761.
- Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; and 26 on May 27, 1762.
- Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Truxilla,
Turkish
Jan. 3
Twicken
ble furn
Vails to s
1762.
Venice re
Vesuvius,
Campan
1048,
when 4
stroyed,
1730, 1
1771.
Victory ma
Wadringto
May 6,
Wapping h
cember
Sept. 28.
Waraffin,
duced to
Wareham,
130 houl
Warwick g
Wellingboro
1731; ag
Wem, in Sh
Werburgh's
West-Indies
Westminster
Whales, 13
Wheat sold
1194, and
for 4d. 12
quarter, an
as much as
ter, as m
bushel, 13
as 2cs. a
for 4s. a q

Truxilla, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.
Turkish caravan attacked by the Arabs, 60,000 killed,
Jan. 31, 1758.

Twickenham, the French Ambassador's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.

Vails to servants abolished Scotland, 1760; Devonshire, 1762.

Venice reduced to ashes, 1101.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large tract of land were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771.

Victory man of war lost in a storm, Oct. 1744.

Waddington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire May 6, 1742.

Wapping had 150 houses in Nightingale-lane burnt, December 4, 1716; again, at the Dock, 20 houses, Sept. 28, 1775.

Warasdin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.

Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again in 1742; 130 houses, July 26, 1762.

Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.

Wellington, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Aug. 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houses destroyed.

Wem, in Shropshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.

Werburgh's St. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 7, 1754.

West-Indies much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.

Westminster palace burnt, 1298; again, 1540.

Whales, 13 driven a-shore in England, Feb. 24, 1762.

Wheat sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; for 12d. a quarter, beans and oats for 4d. 1216; wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and, not many years after, for 2s. a bushel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 2s. a bushel now, 1335; wheat sold in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493.

76 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

Whitehall, great part of it burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Williamsburg, S. Carolina, damaged by a storm, July, 1758.

Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1500*l.* damage by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimnies fell on the Court-house, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gun-powder, Aug. 11, 1762.

Workshop Manor-house destroyed by fire, 100,000*l.* damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

York city, with its cathedral, and 39 churches, destroyed by fire, on June 3, 1137.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own Kings. And, when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such Kings were Cogidunus and Prasitagus, mentioned by Tacitus; Lucius, who is said to be the first christian King, who died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in the empire of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their King, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood; to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harraßed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These, having got sure footing in the

E
island, no
ed of th
many ba
of Vorti
Britons
kened, t
change t
tains of
began to
Kent; a
monk, an
stage, an
was divid
Kent, th
the sover
a kingdon

The k
Kent: it

- 1 Hengist
- 2 Elke
- 3 Oeta
- 4 Ymrick
- 5 Ethelbe
- 6 Edbald
- 7 Ercombe
- 8 Egbert
- 9 Lothaire

This k
tian King

The ki
counties of

- 1 Ella
- 2 Cissa
- 3 Chevolin
- 4 Ceolwic
- 5 Ceolulph

This kin
tian King

island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And, tho' they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange this fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, began to reign 633, killed in battle Iothair, King of Kent; and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. Kent, the first kingdom, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom, till Hengist erected it into one.

The HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of KENT contained the county of Kent: its Kings were,

1 Hengist began	—	454	10 Edrik began	684
2 Eske	—	488	11 Withred	685
3 Osta	—	512	12 { Eadbert and	725
4 Ymrick	—	534	Edelbert	
5 Ethelbert	—	568	13 Ethelbert alone	748
6 Edbald	—	616	14 Aldric	760
7 Ercombert	—	640	15 Ethelbert Pren	794
8 Egbert	—	664	16 Cudred	799
9 Lothaire	—	673	17 Baldred	805

This kingdom began 454, ended 823. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONS contained the counties of Suffex and Surry: its Kings were,

1 Ella	—	began 491	6 { Cinigfil	611
2 Cissa	—	514	Quicelm	
3 Chevelin	—	590	7 Canowalch	643
4 Ceolwic	—	592	8 Adelwalch	648
5 Ceolulph	—	597		

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian King was Adelwalch.

78 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONS contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its Kings were,

1 Erchenwin	began	527	8 Sighere and Sebbi	665
2 Sledda	—	587	9 Sebbi	683
3 Sebert	—	598	10 { Sigherd, and } { Seofrid }	694
4 { Sexred Seward Sigebert }		616	12 Offa	700
5 Sigebert the Little		623	13 Ceolred	709
6 Sigebert the Good		653	14 Suithred	746
7 Swithelme		655	15 Sigered	799

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Sebert.

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its Kings were,

1 Ella or Ida	began	547	17 Cenred	began	716
2 Adda	—	559	18 Ofrick	—	718
3 Glappea	—	566	19 Ceolulphe	—	730
4 Theodwald	—	572	20 Edbert	—	737
5 Fridulph	—	573	21 Oswulph	—	758
6 Theodrick	—	579	22 Edilwald	—	759
7 Athelrick	—	586	23 Alured	—	765
8 Athelfrid	—	593	24 Ethelred	—	774
9 Edwin	—	617	25 Alfwald I.	—	779
10 Ofric	—	633	26 Ofred II.	—	789
11 Oswald	—	634	27 Ethelred restored	—	790
12 Oswy	—	643	28 Ofbald	—	796
13 Ethelward	—	653	29 Ardulph	—	796
14 Egfrid	—	670	30 Alfwald II.	—	808
15 Alkfryd	—	685	31 Andred	—	810
16 Ofred I.	—	705			

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of MERCIA contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln Northampton, Lei-

E
cester, L
Glocester
Eedford,

1 Creda
2 Wibba
3 Cheorl
4 Penda
5 Peada
6 Wolfh
7 Ethelr
8 Kenred
9 Ceolred

This k
tian King

The k
ties of S
Ely: its

1 Uffa
2 Titillus
3 Redwal
4 Erpenw
5 Sigeber
6 { Egri
 Ann
7 Ethelh

This k
tian King

The ki
ties of
Hants, an

1 Cherdic
2 Kenrik
3 Chevlin
4 Ceolric
5 Ceolulph

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. 79

cester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its Kings were,

1 Creda	began	582	10 Ethelbald	began	716
2 Wibba	—	595	11 Offa	—	757
3 Cheorlus	—	616	12 Egfrýd	—	796
4 Penda	—	625	13 Cenolf	—	796
5 Peada	—	656	14 Kenelme	—	819
6 Wolfhere	—	659	15 Ceolwolfe	—	819
7 Ethelred	—	675	16 Bernulfe	—	821
8 Kenred	—	704	17 Ludecan	—	823
9 Ceolred	—	709	18 Whiglafe	—	825

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of EAST ANGLES contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its Kings were,

1 Uffa	began	575	8 Ethwald	began	656
2 Titillus	—	578	9 Aldwulfe	—	664
3 Redwald	—	599	10 Alfwald	—	683
4 Erpenwald	—	624	11 { Beorna, and }		
5 Sigebert	—	636	{ Ethelbert }		749
6 { Egrik }			12 Beorna alone	—	758
{ Annas }		644	13 Ethelred	—	761
7 Ethelhere	—	654	14 Ethelbert	—	790

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONS contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were,

1 Cherdic	began	519	6 { Kingils }		611
2 Kenrike	—	534	{ Quinthelein }		
3 Chevline	—	560	7 Cenowalch	—	643
4 Ceolrick	—	592	8 Adelwalch	—	648
5 Ceolulph	—	598	9 Sexburga	—	672

30 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

10	{ Censur, Eſcwin, } 674	14	Cudred — —	740
	{ and Centwin }		15 { Sigebert, and }	754
11	Ceadwald — —	686	{ Cenulfe }	
12	Ina — —	688	16 Brithrik — —	784
13	Adelard — —	726	17 Egbert — —	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Kingils.

The Saxons, tho' they were divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subject unto only one monarch, who was stiled King of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, succeeded as follows :

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy, in 455; defeated Vortimer, at Crayford, in Jan. 457; massacred 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as born by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Suffex, in 477; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Hampshire, in 519, began the kingdom of the West Saxons; died 534.

KENRIKE, second King of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534; and died in 560.

CHEVLIN, third King of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father 560, seized on Suffex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment, in 592.

ETHELBERT, fifth King of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592: St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by this King, at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial place for him and his successors, which was converted

into
caul
state
burial
REDW
nar
EDWI
ed,
tian
lost
OSWA
mon
Shro
OSWY
on C
and
He
WOLF
nar
boro
ETHEL
nar
677,
tions
703,
CENRI
teent
uncle
CEOLR
cians
battle
Litch
ETHEL
mona
shire.
was
Saxon
Warw
shire,
OFFA,
sixteen
and b

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. 81

into the first monastery. This King was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected, and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 616, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third King of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died, 624.

EDWIN the Great, King of Northumberland, succeeded, as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first Christian and the second King of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle, at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.

OSWALD, third King of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWY, fourth King of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 643. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, King of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth King of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh King of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and, in 677, destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; in recompence for which he became a monk, 703, and died abbot of Bradney, in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth King of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned 4, and, following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth King of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the West Saxons, 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth King of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 716; built Croxland abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh King of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived to man-

hood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their King at Otte ord, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, in 774. Offa first ordained the founding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty, and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then call Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Otley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel, since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRYD, twelfth King of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794, but died Dec. 17 following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLF, thirteenth King of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive Prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, seventeenth King of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy, in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 828. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per ann. His son, Ethelbald, obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried, but removed to Winchester.

ETHEL

857.

born,

ETHEL

860,

were

was f

ETHEL

the D

destro

terbor

Coldi

and,

mund

871,

Dane

which

buried

ALFRE

872,

cheste

Great

and c

one n

shire.

In 87

was c

herd,

merse

attach

the g

they

when

and l

move

laws,

for, t

vided

and c

learn

into

them

sity o

ETHELBALD II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harrassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harrassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and, in East Anglia, they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age, was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset, till he, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land: in 897, they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Wear, when King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left the ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 899. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, that was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 899. In 911 Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

ÆTHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned, with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 924. In 937 he defeated two Welch princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when 5 petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anlaf, King of Ireland, were slain, which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 941. He died Oct. 17, 949, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I. the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18; and was crowned King, at Kingston upon Thames, in 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of 4 years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, in 972. He imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged 8 tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 961. He died July 8, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 16 years of age, was crowned by Dunstan,

EN
at King
by the i
drinking
Dorsetsh
Warehan
years aft
ETHELRE
crowned
979. In
was destr
the Dan
16,000l.
ral massa
revenged
quit the
which he
tribute.
part of t
agreed to
1012. S
when Et
his sons,
to her br
kingdom
SWAIN pr
person di
was an i
collected
Norfolk.
CANUTE,
endeavou
jects, but
ETHELRE
Canute r
and lande
but, by e
affections
expired i
EDMUND I
ston upon
ment am
ed at So

at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the Isle of Perbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his half brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982 his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who 999 received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes, on Nov. 13, 1002. Swain revenged his countrymen's deaths 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. Soon after Swain entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the Isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swain took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

SWAIN proclaimed King of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects.

Canute returned 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north; but, by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired in 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April, 1016; but, by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute to-

tally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex; who soon after met Canute in the isle of Aldeney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.

CANUTE was established 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I. his son, began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother,

HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.

EDWARD the Confessor was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first King of England that touched for the King's-evil, 1058; died, Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster-abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died, 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the Earl of Kent, who began in 1066; defeated his brother Tosti, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landing at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold

was slain.
 ror.
 invaded.
 stituti
 for th
 bert, a
 1086
 ruptur
 Norma
 in Nor
 land b
 WILLIA
 Sept.
 1090;
 New F
 aged 4
 his bro
 HENRY I
 ried M
 Nov. 1
 Robert,
 by Rob
 1107, a
 Maude
 ed by L
 others o
 of his n
 quiet po
 self with
 Normanc
 was brou
 He was
 of his fir
 100,000
 mense va
 MAUDE, da
 Henry IV
 English n
 husband,
 Anjou, I
 by Stephen
 right to t

was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II born 1057, crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident, as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, August, 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I. born 1068, crowned, Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, Nov. 11 following; made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated, and took prisoner, 1107, and sent to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68: his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession, by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon

82 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

after defeated, at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford-castle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167.

STEPHEN, born 1105, crowned Dec. 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the Earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Faversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Faversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. born 1133, began his reign in 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was, with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned King of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174, took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son, John, King of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son, Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip, of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverand, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, Queen to King Henry II. died, 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; set out on the crusade, and

joined
29,
marri
May
priso
Duke
and
20 f
near
was b
JOHN,
Dec.
vorcer
of the
besieg
Arthu
the fa
and r
1208;
was ex
1210;
legate,
obliged
lost his
Lynn,
buried
HENRY
Oct. 28
Scotlan
Westmi
daughte
pledged
ried his
obliged
reign, a
1258;
fear of
May 14,
1265; d
1272; a
ELEANOR,
Amberib

joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.* and set at liberty, 1193; returned to England March 20 following; wounded with an arrow, at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died, April 6, 1199, was buried at Fonteverard, and succeeded by his brother JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned, May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avifa, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême; went to Paris 1200; besieged the castle of Mirabel, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he murdered; the same year he was expelled the French provinces, and recrowned in England; imprisoned his Queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; obliged by his Barons to confirm Magna Charta, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander, of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the King of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III.'s Queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, where she had retired about 1292.

90. ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy-land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French King, 1279; reduced the Welch princes, 1282; Eleanor, his Queen, died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster (when elegant stone-crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested); married Margaret, sister to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation-chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster; and on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse uncorrupted, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his 4th son,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first King of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, which he was made in 1300. He ascended the throne July 7, 1307; married Isabel, daughter of the French King, 1308; obliged by the barons to invest the government of the kingdom in 21 persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his Queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; dethroned, Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward III. and murdered at Berkeley-castle, Sept. 21 following, buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1 following; he married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1327; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother, Isabel, and caused her favourite Mortimer to be hanged, Nov. 29, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidon, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the

arms
distin
seated
was
the K
the f
1347;
Comm
stitute
King
prison
100,0
son, I
the K
four K
Englan
lippa,
and w
mond,
son, R

EDWARD
1330;
Englan
of Wa
to Eng
1356;
June 8

JOHN OF
Edward
the Du
possesse
and, in
Castile
ried a t
cended
Paul's,
RICHARD
two roy
jorca; n
created
father,
old; the
married

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. 91

arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the King of Bohemia, 1346; the Queen took the King of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their King and Prince taken, and the King of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the King of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, of a consumption; the King of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four Kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his Queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster. Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330; created Duke of Cornwall, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the K. of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and, in 1372, he married the daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396 he married a third wife, Catharine Swinford, from whom descended Hen. VII. He died 1399, was buried in St. Paul's, London, and was succeeded by his son

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the Kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not 7 years old; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the Emperor of Germany, and

King of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, August 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the King of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret-castle, Jan. 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1397.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born, 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welch, 1402; married a second Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son

HENRY V. who was born in 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the victory of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The Emperor of Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,600 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catherine, of France, June 3, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the February following; out-lived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy, at Rouen, August 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; ascended

the
Fra
142
Ma
144
pris
146
cou
son
147
147
Tev
col
To
age
HUM
was
and
EDW
scen
Kin
was
To
ken
cro
wit
Lad
Gro
low
Wa
to
146
ret
his
the
Ma
ste
was
EDW
To
wit
aft

the throne, Aug. 31, 1422 ; proclaimed King of France the same year ; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429 ; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430 ; married to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, April 12, 1445 ; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446 ; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455 ; but regained his liberty, 1461 ; and deposed, March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463 ; restored to his throne, 1470 ; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471 ; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4 ; the Prince killed in cold blood, May 21 ; and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443 ; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected King, March 5, 1461 ; and, before his coronation, was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the Earl of Devonshire, March 13 ; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461 ; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1464 ; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, May 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under the horse's belly, 1467 ; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470 ; returned, March 25, 1471, and restored, and caused his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478 ; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483 ; and was buried at Windsor. He was succeeded by his infant son

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470 ; conveyed to the Tower, May 1483 ; deposed, June 20 following, and, with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after, by their uncle, who succeeded him,

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born 1453; took Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married,) 1471; drowned the Duke Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected King, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; landed at Milford-haven, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth field, and was elected King, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned the Nov. following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French King, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; Prince Arthur, his eldest son, died April 2, 1502; Queen Elizabeth died in childbed, Feb. 11 following, and was buried at Westminster. He married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; styled Head of the Church, 1531; divorced Queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyne, May 23, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catherine, his first Queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second Queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, Jan 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; married

Cathe
died o
Jan. 2
ceded
EDWA
Feb.
wich,
was s
JANE
depos
with
behea
MARY,
and o
Spain
1558
by he
ELIZA
Tow
ed at
to El
bury
testar
besid
by th
1581
in N
Span
Irela
ed,
Mar
succe
Jam
JAME
crow
Ann
ceed
first
Lon
Prin
daug
Rhi

Catherine Par, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son

EDWARD VI. born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a consumption, at Greenwich, July 6, 1553, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin,

JANE GRAY, born 1537; proclaimed Queen, July 9; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed, July 19, 1553, and crowned Oct. 1 following; married Philip, of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister,

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the Queen by the Duke of Alençon, 1571, but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay-castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the Queen's favourite, beheaded, Feb. 25, 1602; the Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1556; was crowned King of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled King of Great-Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter, Elizabeth, to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612, from whom his present Majesty,

George III. is descended ; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617 ; returned, Sept. 14, 1617 ; lost his Queen, March 3, 1619 ; died of an ague, March 27, 1625, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I. born Nov. 19, 1600 ; reached Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623 ; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625 ; married Henrietta, daughter of France, the same year ; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626 ; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633 ; went to Scotland, August, 1641 ; returned, Nov. 25 following ; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2 ; retired to York, March, 1642 ; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 25 following ; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646 ; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* Aug. 8 following ; seized by Col. Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647 ; escaped from Hampton-Court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648 ; close confined in Hurst-castle, Dec. 1 following ; removed to Windsor-castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's-house, Jan. 19, 1649 ; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel Windsor. His Queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599 ; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628 ; made a colonel, 1643 ; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649 ; returned, May, 1650 ; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653 ; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654 ; elected King, but refused the title, May 8, 1657 ; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son

RICHARD CROMWELL proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658 ; deposed April 22, 1659 ; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 89.

CHARLES II. born May 29, 1630 ; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648 ; landed in Scotland, 1650 ; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651 ; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651 ; landed at Dover, May 29, 1660, and restored to his throne ; crowned, April 13, 1661 ; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal,

May 21, 1674 ; was buried with his brother, 1705.

JAMES II. Sept. 16, 1688 ; landed in Ireland, Feb. 6, 1689 ; defeated at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690 ; fled to France, Dec. 23, 1690 ; died at St. Germain, 1701.

WILLIAM III. created King, Dec. 2, 1689 ; landed at Torbay, May 10, 1689 ; declared King, with his wife, Mary II., June 2, 1689 ; defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690 ; assassinated, Feb. 8, 1702 ; broke his fall, aged 51, Feb. 8, 1702.

MARY II. claimed the crown, Feb. 2, 1689 ; died, 1694, aged 32.

ANNE, born Dec. 6, 1665 ; of Denmark, 1673 ; children, 1673 ; crowned, 1679 ; lost her husband, 1681 ; July 29, 1681 ; of an ague,

May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his Queen, died, Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born Oct. 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died 1671; married the Princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated, near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Towerhill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's Queen had a son born June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650, created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary, of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51, was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, William's Queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) Queen Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George, of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned, April 23 following; lost her son, George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55;

the Queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by **GEORGE I.** Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born, May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; Princess Sophia, his Queen, mother of George II. died, June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died in his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE II. born, Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princess Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his Queen, of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 30, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, son of Geo. II. born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbid the court the year following; died, March 20, 1751, aged 44. His Princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760, proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. Their issue are,

1. George, Prince of Wales, born, Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, born, Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William-Henry, born, Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born, Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born, Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia-Augusta, born, Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born, May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born, June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, born, Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born, Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born, April 25, 1776.

1. Prin
the Princ
2. Prin
Nov. 25,
degrave,
phia Mat
William I
had a dau
June, 177
3. Prin
born Nov
of — F
Lord Irnh
The onl
roline, is F

A GENE
of GEO
of Engla

EGBER
crowned A
son, Ethelw
son, Ethelba
succeeded by
was Alfred,
Elfrida, mar
whom desce
wick, who
Conqueror o
descended to
mentioned, v
succeeded by
issue, and th
in 941; who
of Denmark,
King of Eng
1035; and C

Brothers and Sisters to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764.

2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married the Countess-Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter living, named Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and a son named William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776. He had a daughter, named Caroline-Augusta-Maria, born June, 1774, who died March 14, 1775.

3. Prince Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745; married, in Oct. 1771, the widow of — Horton, Esq; a daughter of Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham.

The only remaining issue of George II. by Queen Caroline, is Princess Amelia Sophia, born June 10, 1711.

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the Descent of GEORGE III. from EGBERT, the First King of England.

EGBERT, of the Saxon race, first King of England, crowned A. D. 819; died, 838; was succeeded by his son, Ethelwolf, crowned 838; died, 857; whose eldest son, Ethelbald, was crowned, 857; died, 859; who was succeeded by his three brothers, the youngest of whom was Alfred, crowned 872; died 900; whose daughter, Elfrida, married Baldwin II. Count of Flanders, from whom descended, in a direct line, Matilda, of Brunswick, who married William, Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror of England. After Alfred died, the crown descended to Edward the Elder, son of Ethelbald, before mentioned, who was crowned 900; died 925, and was succeeded by Athelstan, his eldest son, who died without issue, and the crown descended to his brother, Edmund, in 941; whose sister, Thyra, married Gormo III. King of Denmark, from whom descended Canute I. who was King of England 1017; Harold, King of England, 1035; and Canute II. or Hardicanute, who died 1040.

From Canute I. descended William, Duke of Normandy, Conqueror of England. Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, died 943, whose son, Edgar, was crowned 959, and, dying 975, was succeeded, in 979, by his son, Ethelred II. whose daughter was mother of William the Conqueror; Ethelred II. died 1016, and was succeeded by his son, Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, who dying in 1017, his son, Edward, was driven into exile, where he had two children, Edward Atheling, who died without issue, and Margaret, sole heiress to the crown of England, set aside by the conquest, married Malcolm III. King of Scotland, whose daughter, Maud, in 1101, was married to Henry I. son of William, Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror of England; which Henry succeeded his brother in England, 1100, and died in 1135; whose daughter Maud, was married to Henry V. Emperor of Germany, and, in 1154, her son, Henry II. was crowned King of England, and, dying in 1189, left two sons, and a daughter named Matilda, or Maud, married to Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick, from whom Ernestus Augustus, Elector of Hanover, was lineally descended, who married the daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. King of England, and the VIth of that name of Scotland, who was descended from Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. as before shewn. John, sixth son of Henry II. was crowned 1193, died 1216; and was succeeded by his son, Henry III. 1216, who dying in 1272, was succeeded by his son, Edward I. 1272, who died 1307; was succeeded by Edward II. 1307, who died 1327, and his son, Edward III. succeeded him, in 1327, who dying in 1377, was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. Henry IV. succeeded, in 1399, whose son, Henry V. died in 1422, and his son, Henry VI. deposed in 1461. Edward IV. descended from the fifth son of Edward III. mounted the throne, and died 1482, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry VII. descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. by which marriage the families were again united; Henry VII. was crowned 1485, and, dying in 1509, left three children, a son and two daughters; the youngest daughter, Margaret, married James IV. King of Scotland, who was, 1513, succeeded in that kingdom by

his son, James V. whose daughter, Mary, Bohemian, that married Osnaburg, King of Bohemia, King of England, George I. left two daughters, the present King, who succeeded his father, 1702, by the will of 1760; who married Prince of Orange, Amelia-Sophia, daughter, Elizabeth, fourth daughter, Cassel, in 1702, Louis, mother of his second son, William, and his elder son, March 20, 1702, Prince of Orange, children; 1702, married 1764, married second daughter, third daughter, and the fourth, Christian V. divorced, 1702, second son, 1702, the third son, the fourth son, are now living, died Dec. 29, 1702.

his son, James V. whose daughter, Mary, was mother of James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in Engl. whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Frederick, King of Bohemia; by whom she had a daughter named Sophia, that married Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, and Bishop of Osnaburg; whose only daughter married Frederick, first King of Prussia; and Ernestus, their eldest son, became King of England, on the death of Q. Anne, by the name of George I. born 1660, crowned 1714, and, dying 1727, left two children, the youngest a daughter, mother of the present King of Prussia, who died 1757; and a son, who succeeded as Elector of Hanover and King of England, by the name of George II. who died in October, 1760; whose eldest daughter, Anne, married the late Prince of Orange, and died 1759; his second daughter, Amelia-Sophia-Eleanor, is still living; his third daughter, Elizabeth - Caroline, died unmarried, 1758; his fourth daughter, Mary, married the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, in 1740, and died 1771; and his youngest daughter, Louisa, married the King of Denmark, and was mother of the present King, who died Dec 8, 1751; his second son, George-William, died 1718; his youngest son, William, Duke of Cumberland, died Nov. 2, 1765; and his eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died March 20, 1751, married Augusta, daughter of Frederick II. Prince of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he left nine children; the eldest daughter and first child, Augusta, 1764, married the hereditary Prince of Brunswick; the second daughter, Elizabeth - Caroline, died 1759; the third daughter, Louisa-Anne, died 1768, both unmarried; and the fourth daughter, and posthumous child, married Christian VII. the present King of Denmark, but was divorced, 1772, and died at Zell, May 11, 1775; the second son, Edward-Augustus, Duke of York, died 1769; the third son, William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, but the fourth son, Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, are now living. Frederick-William, the youngest son, died Dec. 29, 1765, aged 16.

S C O T L A N D.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who, in general, suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons, who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellanus, the 17th King of Scotland, in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born; he died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Caractacus	32	Donald II.	262
Corbred I.	54	Donald III.	263
Dardanus	70	Crathilinthus	277
Corbred II.	72	Fincormachus	320
Luftatus	104	Romachus	368
Mogaldus	107	Angusianus	371
Conarus	142	Fethelmachus	373
Argadus	146	Eugenius I.	376
Ethodius I.	161	Fergus I.	403
Satrael	193	Eugenius II.	419
Donald I.	197	Dongard	452
Ethodius II.	216	Constantin I.	457
Achiro	230	Congale I.	479
Nathalocus	242	Goran	501
Findokus	252	Eugenius III.	535

Names.

Congale
Chinault
Cumatili
Aidan
Kenet
Eugenius
Ferchar
Donald
Ferchar
Maldwil
Eugenius
Eugenius
Ambercl
Eugenius
Mordac
Etfinius
Eugenius
Fergus I.
Solvatius
Achaius
Congale
Dongal
Alpin
Kenet II.
Donald V.
Constantin
Ethus
Gregory
Donald V.
Constantin
Malcolm
Indulphus
Duphus
Cullenus

James VI.
land, at
dants w
the two
Great-B

KINGS OF SCOTLAND. 103

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Congale II.	558	Kenet III.	977
Chinaule or	568	Constantin IV.	994
Cumatillus }		Grimus	996
Aidan	569	Malcolm II.	1014
Kenet	604	Duncan	1034
Eugenius IV.	606	Macbeth	1040
Ferchard I.	622	Malcolm III.	1057
Donald IV.	632	Donald VII.	1093
Ferchard II.	646	Duncan II.	1095
Maldwin	664	Donald VII. again	1095
Eugenius V.	684	Interregnum	1096
Eugenius VI.	687	Edgar	1097
Amberchelet	697	Alexander I.	1107
Eugenius VII.	698	David I.	1124
Mordac	715	Malcolm IV.	1153
Etfinius	730	William	1165
Eugenius VIII.	761	Alexander II.	1214
Fergus III.	763	Alexander III.	1249
Solvatius	766	Interregnum	1285
Achaius	787	John Baliol	1292
Congale III.	819	Robert I.	1306
Dongal	824	David II.	1329
Alpin	831	Edward Baliol	1332
Kenet II.	834	David II. again	1341
Donald V.	854	Robert II.	1371
Constantin II.	858	John Robert	1390
Ethus	874	James I.	1405
Gregory	876	James II.	1437
Donald VI.	892	James III.	1460
Constantin III.	903	James IV.	1488
Malcolm I.	938	James V.	1513
Indulphus	958	Mary Stuart	1542
Duphus	968	James VI.	1567
Cullenus	972		

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, ascended the throne in 1603, and his descendants were the Kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great-Britain,

PRINCES of EUROPE, with the ORIGIN and
FIRST SOVEREIGN of each COUNTRY.

FRANCE.

THE French Monarchy has subsisted about 1359 years, from the time that the original people left Germany, and crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. They have always been governed by Kings, of which they reckon 66 in all, since the first establishment of their monarchy, in 418. Their first King was Pharamond; the present King is

LOUIS-AUGUSTUS XVI. King of France and Navarre, born Aug. 23, 1754; married Maria-Antonietta, of Austria, May 16, 1770; succeeded Lewis XV. May 10, 1774.

SPAIN.

The several provinces now subject to the crown of Spain, were formerly independent kingdoms; and the Phœnicians, who were possessed of a great part of this country, were the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of its most ancient cities. Atulph, King of the Goths, began to reign in 415; Ferdinand governed Castile in 1033; Ramirus governed Arragon in 1035; and, in 1598, they were united by Ferdinand, who first assumed the title of Catholic Majesty, and called his kingdom Spain. The present King is

CHARLES III. born Jan. 20, 1716.

PORTUGAL.

In 713, this kingdom, then called Lusitania, with the east of Spain, became subject to the Moors; and continued so till subdued by Alphonso, in 1093, who was their first King in 1139. The present is

MARY FRANCES ISABELLA, born Dec. 7, 1734, and married her uncle, Don Pedro, who is co-regent with her, in 1760; acceded Feb. 23, 1777.

This
long
Gorm
in Nor
Eric I
when
III.

CHI
1746;
Nov. 8

This
ly Scar
of Der
the ye
made l
gy of
829, b
first, w
Gu
marrie
mark,

This
fir K
and C
King o
Jos
1741;
Joseph
in 176

E
-In
Bull to
called
Most S

DENMARK and NORWAY.

This kingdom is of great antiquity, and had Kings long before Christ; but their history is obscure, before Gormo, in Denmark, who reigned in 714; and Suenon, in Norway, in 998. These kingdoms were united under Eric IX. in 1412. The crown was elective till 1660, when it was declared hereditary, in favour of Frederick III. The present King is

CHRISTIAN VII. LL. D. and F. R. S. born Jan. 29, 1746; married to Princess Caroline-Matilda of England, Nov. 8, 1766, who is now dead.

S W E D E N.

This kingdom, the greatest part of what was anciently Scandinavia, was for some time united to the crown of Denmark, and has been a distinct kingdom only since the year 1525. It was elective till 1525, when it was made hereditary in favour of Gustavus II. The genealogy of the Kings, in the first centuries, and indeed till 829, being uncertain, we shall mention Biorn for the first, who reigned 829. The present King is

GUSTAVUS, of Holstein-Gottorp, born Jan. 1746; married Nov. 4, 1766, to the Princess-Royal, of Denmark, was crowned May 22, 1772.

G E R M A N Y.

This sovereignty was a kingdom, and Lewis was the first King in 143; it was erected into an empire in 800, and Charles the Great the first Emperor; first elected King of the Romans, 1056. The present Emperor is

JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, born March 13, 1741; crowned King of the Romans, 1764; married Josephina-Maria, of Bavaria, Jan. 23, 1765, who died in 1767; succeeded as Emperor, Aug. 18, 1765.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY.

In 1258, Nine Electors were appointed by the Golden Bull to chuse an Emperor; three ecclesiastical electors, called Electoral Highnesses; and six secular ones, stiled Most Serene Electoral Highnesses.

ECCLESIASTICAL ELECTORS.

MENTZ. This Archbishop is the chief Ecclesiastical Elector, Arch-chancellor, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and is stiled Most Eminent, tho' not a Cardinal. The present Archbishop is M. Emeric Joseph, Baron Breidback of Burrisheim, born Nov. 12, 1707; elected Archbishop and Elector, July 5, 1763.

TREVES. This Archbishop is second of the Ecclesiastical Electors, Arch-chancellor, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. The present Archbishop is Prince Clement, of Saxony, son of Augustus III. late King of Poland, born Sept. 28, 1739; commenced Archbishop Feb. 19, 1768; also Bishop of Trefingen and Aurburg, by dispensation from the Pope.

COLOGNE. This Archbishop is the third Ecclesiastical Elector, Grand Chancellor of Italy, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. The present Archbishop is Maximilian Frederick, Count de Konigsfegg Rothenfels, born May 13, 1708; appointed Archbishop and Elector, April 6, 1761; Bishop of Munster, 1762.

SECULAR ELECTORS.

BOHEMIA. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, and Bohemia, Emp.-dow. of Germany, born May 13, 1717.

SAXONY. Frederick-Augustus-Joseph, Duke of Saxony, born Dec. 23, 1750; married, Jan. 17, 1769, to the Princess-Amelia-Augusta de Deux-Ponts. The Emperor Sigismund, in 1424, gave it to Frederick the Brave, Landgrave of Thuringia, and Margrave of Misnia, in whose family it has continued ever since.

BRANDENBURG. The present Elector is King of Prussia, and Marquis of Brandenburg. This Elector has seven votes at the diet. He is Arch-chamberlain and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

PALATINE. Charles Theodore, Duke of Newburg Sultzbach, Elector Palatine, born Dec. 11, 1724; married, July 8, 1742, to Mary Elizabeth of Sultzbach, born Jan. 17, 1721. He is Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Protector of the Order of Malta.

BAVARIA. Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, born March 28, 1727; married, July 8, 1747, to Mary

Ann,
made
the en
HA
Duke
torate
man E

E
ried
Menin
bruary

SCH
ried,
born P
ST
Garten

Thi
964,
not he
King
ST
F. R.
Sept. 7

Thi
a pow
Arthir
who r
people
the V
which
which

Ann, of Saxony, born Aug. 29, 1728. Otto V. was made Duke of Bavaria in 1180. Grand Mastership of the empire was annexed to this electorate in 1623.

HANOVER. George III. King of Great-Britain, &c. Duke of Hanover, which duchy was raised to an electorate in 1692, Prince and Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

SAXE-GOTHA.

ERNEST-LEWIS, Duke, born Jan. 30, 1745; married March 21, 1769, to Maria Charlotta, of Saxe-Meningen, by whom he has a son, Ernest, born February 27, 1770.

MECKLENBURG.

This House is divided into two branches, viz.

SCHWERIN. Frederick, born Nov. 9, 1717; married, 1746, Louisa Frederica, of Wurtemberg Stutgard, born Feb. 3, 1722.

STRELITZ. Adolphus Frederick IV. Knight of the Garter, born May 5, 1738.

POLAND.

This country has been governed by Kings ever since 964, when Midas ruled. This crown is elective, and not hereditary. It is their custom not to inter their dead King till a new one is chosen. Their present King is

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, late Count Poniatowski, F. R. S. born Jan. 17, 1732; elected King of Poland, Sept. 7, crowned Nov. 25, 1764.

PRUSSIA.

This country was anciently inhabited by the Venedi, a powerful nation, whose Kings were descended from Arthirius, the first King of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, who reigned 320 years before Christ. The Borussi, a people inhabiting the Riphæan mountains, vanquished the Venedi, and possessed themselves of this country, which they called Borussia, now by corruption Prussia, which was reduced by the Marian Knights of the Teu-

tonic Order, sent hither by the Emperor, Frederick II. in 1215. Weary of the extortions of their governors, 1219, they revolted to Jagello, King of Poland; and, in 1466, the garrison sold Marienburg, and other towns, to Casimir IV. of Poland. The Grand Master of the Teutonic order vanquished the Poles, and kept possession till 1701, with the title of Duke of Prussia, when Frederick I. put the crown on his head. The present King is.

FREDERICK III. Elector of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, born Jan. 24, 1712; married June 12, 1733, to Eliz. Christiana, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, born Nov. 8, 1715.

R U S S I A.

The inhabitants of this country were not famous till 864, when they attempted to take Constantinople. They were conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; governed by Lords, tributary to the Tartars, till 1300. The refusal of the tribute occasioned wars, which terminated in their independency. John Basilowitz was the first Czar, in 1533; Peter the Great the first Emperor, in 1721. Their present Sovereign is

CATHARINE II Empress of All the Russias, Princess of Anhalt Zerbst, born March 28, 1729; ascended the throne July 9, 1762, upon the deposing of her husband, Peter III. by whom she has Paul Petrowitz, Great Duke of Russia, born Oct. 1, 1754, who is also Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

S A R D I N I A.

This country has been inhabited by divers nations; but, 1303, it was conquered by the Spaniards, to whom it belonged till 1718, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of King. The first King was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730. The present is

VICTOR AME MARIA, Duke of Savoy, born June 26, 1726; married, April 12, 1750, to Maria Antonietta, of Spain, born Nov. 17, 1729. He came to the crown in 1773.

This fra
they shook
United Pr
has its ov
range, in
WILLI
March 8,
the Garter
rica Sophi
Frederica I
another Pr

The first
Pope was P
PIUS VI
Dec. 27, 1
cred Colleg
orders, viz.

S I
Roger wa
sent King is
FERDIN
of his Cath
April 7, 1
Louisa.

Ottoman
1268. The
ABDUL F
succeeded to
his brother,

H U N
The gove
Attila was t
first King of
1612. The
MARIA T
born May 13

HOLLAND.

This state was formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off in 1579, and, by the title of the Seven United Provinces, formed the Republic. Each province has its own laws. William was the first Prince of Orange, in 1579, and first Stadtholder. The present is

WILLIAM V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, born March 8, 1748, hereditary Stadtholder, and Knight of the Garter; married, Oct. 4, 1767, to Princess Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, of Prussia, by whom he has Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, born Nov. 28, 1770, and another Princess, born Feb. 14, 1774.

POPE DOM.

The first Bishop of Rome that assumed the title of Pope was Boniface III. in 704. The present Pope is

PIUS VI. of the family of Braschi, in Cesenia, born Dec. 27, 1717; elected Pope, Feb. 15, 1775. The Sacred College consists of 70 Cardinals, divided into three orders, viz. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

SICILY AND NAPLES.

Roger was the first King of Naples, 1102. The present King is

FERDINAND VI. King of the Two Sicilies, third son of his Catholic Majesty, born Jan. 12, 1751; married, April 7, 1768, to the Arch-duchess Mary Caroline Louisa.

TURKEY.

Ottoman was the first Emperor at Constantinople, in 1268. The present Emperor is

ABDUL HAMED, Grand Signor, born March 20, 1725, succeeded to the throne of Turkey, upon the death of his brother, the late Sultan, Jan. 21, 1774.

HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

The government of Bohemia was founded in 550. Attila was the first K. of Hungary, 873; Wartislaus II. first King of Bohemia, 1086; united, by Matthias, in 1612. The present Sovereign is

MARIA THERESA, Empress-dowager of Germany, born May 13, 1717.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. &c. FOUNDED.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were 6 miles in circuit, 332 bef. Christ.
 Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1370.
 Argos, the kingdom of, began, 1856 before Christ.
 Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
 Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ending with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.
 Athens, the kingdom of, began, 1556 before Christ.
 Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ.
 Batavia destroyed by the natives, March 1752.
 Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.
 Bavaria made an electorate, 1258.
 Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
 Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.
 Bremen and Verden vested in George II. 1732.
 Britain made tributary to the Romans 54 years before Christ; discovered to be an island 85 after Christ; abandoned by the Romans, 428; subdued by the Saxons, 457.
 Brittany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
 Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890.
 Cæsaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 years before Christ.
 Canterbury built, 912 before Christ.
 Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by Queen Dido, 849 before Christ.
 Castile and Arragon kingdom began, 1035.
 Chichester built by Cissa, 547.
 Colchester built, 125 before Christ.
 Constantinople founded by the Argives, 658 bef. Christ; changed its name from Byzantium 329; was made the seat of an Emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. who put an end to the eastern empire, 1453.
 Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1504 before Christ.

Cork,
 Denmark
 Dublin
 gran
 four
 Jan
 East-I
 silk,
 thro
 cent
 East-A
 East-Sa
 Egypt,
 lasted
 Englan
 Englan
 divide
 divide
 French
 Geneva
 Genoe
 Georgia
 July 3
 German
 King o
 Gloucester
 Cæsar,
 Grand Ca
 Grecian
 menced
 Hanover,
 of a city
 Heptarchy
 Holland re
 Holstein de
 Ilium built
 Ireland su
 erected in
 Italy, king
 Kent, king
 Lombardian
 London fort

Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412.

Dublin city walls built, about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, Jan. 1594.

East-Indies settled, 1506; the East-India trade of wool, silk, flax, sugar, purple, cinnamon, &c. was continued through Egypt, by the Eastern Empire, till the 7th century, when the Arabians conquered it.

East-Angles kingdom began, 571; ended 792.

East-Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended 746.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31 aft. Ch.

England became a kingdom under one sovereign, 809.

England, first so named, 829; disposed of by will, 856; divided into counties, hundreds, and tythings, 890; divided into provinces, 1018.

French monarchy established, 419.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 63 before Christ.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, July 31, 1752.

German empire founded, 800; the Emperor first elected King of the Romans, 1056.

Glocester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692.

Heptarchy in England commenced, 455; ended 824.

Holland republic founded, 1579.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.

Ilium built, 1359 before Christ.

Ireland submitted to the English sovereignty, 1172; erected into a kingdom by the English parliament, 1542.

Italy, kingdom of, began, 476; ended 964.

Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended 823.

Lombardian Kings began, 73; ended, 771.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a pa-

lace built, 294; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by fire, 982, 1077, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw, but, to prevent fires, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192; but the order not observed; a charter by King John to the Londoners to chuse a Mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first Lord-Mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the Lord-Mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the Lord-Mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the Lord-Mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1653; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord-Mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000l. and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars-bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonstrated, on the King's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brads Crosby, Esq. Lord-Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bank-

ruptci
Guild
mon-c
mazar
Lucca rep
Lydia kin
Lyons, in
Macedon
Madrid b
Man, Isle
1266;
when i
Mercian k
Netherlan
Newcastle
Normandy
Northumb
Nottingh
Osnaburg
Ottrogoths
Ottoman e
Padua built
Paris made
Persian emp
Peterburg,
Picts first n
Scots, 84
Poland esta
late as the
ing the c
as were b
tricts, 17
Portugal, ki
Prussia erect
Ratibon bui
Roman emp
Christ; be
the East, 3
Rome founde
the first K
of inhabita
revenue wa

ruptcies, 1772 ; regulation of admitting the Livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774 ; the common-councilmen discontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, in 1775.

Lucca republic founded, 100.

Lydia kingdom began, 797 before Christ.

Lyons, in France, founded, 43 before Christ.

Macedon, kingdom of, began, 814 before Christ.

Madrid built, 936 before Christ.

Man, Isle of, governed by its own Kings, from 1065, till 1266 ; governed by its Lords, from 1403 till 1765, when it was annexed to the crown of England.

Mercian kingdom began, 584 ; ended, 828.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565.

Newcastle built, 1079.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547 ; ended, 828.

Nottingham built, 924.

Osnaburg bishopric established, 780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476 ; ended, 554.

Ottoman empire began, 1293.

Padua built, 1269 before Christ.

Paris made the capital of France, 510.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.

Petersburg, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703.

Picts first mentioned in History, 284 ; extirpated by the Scots, 840.

Poland established as a sovereignty, 550 ; the Poles, so late as the 13th century, retained the custom of killing the old men past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. Dismembered of several districts, 1772.

Portugal, kingdom of, began 1139.

Prussia erected into a kingdom, 1701.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ ; ended 63 after Christ ; began in the West, 74 ; ended, 92 ; began in the East, 364 ; ended, 1453.

Rome founded, April 20, 753 before Christ, Romulus the first King. In 31 before Christ, it had 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and was 50 miles in circuit ; its yearly revenue was 50,000,000l. sterling. It was 50 miles

114 STATES, &c. FOUNDED.

- in compass, and contained 463,000 men fit to bear arms, 8 years before Christ.
- Russia established as an empire, 1721.
- Sandwich built, 957.
- Sardinia erected into a kingdom, 1708.
- Savoy duchy began, 1000.
- Scots, kingdom of, began, 360.
- Shaftesbury built, 879.
- Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.
- Smyrna built, 1050 before Christ.
- South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended 754.
- Southwark annexed to London, 1550.
- Spain, kingdom of, founded, 414; subject to the Saracens, 713; recovered from them, 1093.
- Spain, New, established, 1520.
- Stockholm built, 1253.
- Sweden, kingdom of, established, 1525.
- Swiss Cantons republic founded, 1307.
- Troy, the kingdom of, began, 1546 before Christ.
- Thebes built by Cadmus, 1493 before Christ.
- Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 534.
- Venice city began 452; republic founded, 997; university ditto, 1592.
- Vicigoths began their King of Toulouse, 414; conquered, 713.
- Union of England and Scotland attempted, 1604, and 1670, and took place 1707, when the island was called Great-Britain.
- United Provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609.
- Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis-Land, 970; North Wales continued till 1093, when Henry II. subdued them; South Wales till 1282, when Edward I. conquered their last Prince, and created his son Prince of Wales. Powis-Land continued till it was annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536.
- Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.
- West Saxon kingdom founded, 521; subdued, 828.
- Worcester built, 255.
- York built, 1223 before Christ.

A
Alba
Altoria
St An
Anjou
Avigne
Basile,
Bezang
Boson
Bruges
Caduris
Caen,
Cambri
Cambri
Colen,
Complu
Conimb
Constan
Copenh
Cracow,
Dillinge
Dola in
Doway,
Dresden,
Dublin,
Edinburg
Erfurt,
Evora, in
Ferrara,
Florence,
Franker,
Frankfor
Friberg,
Giessen,
Glasgow,
Granada,
Gripswald
Groninger
Heidelbur

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED,

- A** Berdeen university founded, 1477.
 Alba Julia, in Transilvania, 1629.
 Altorf, in Bavaria, 1581.
 St Andrew's, in Scotland, 1411.
 Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.
 Avignon, in France, 1388.
 Basile, 1458.
 Bezançon, in Burgundy, 1540.
 Bononia, 423.
 Bruges, in French Flanders, 1665.
 Caduris, or Quercy, in France, 1320.
 Caen, in Normandy, 1417.
 Cambridge began, 626, according to some; others, 915.
 Cambridge, in New England, projected, 1630.
 Colen, in Germany, 1389.
 Complutum, in Spain, 1517.
 Conimbria, in Portugal, 1306.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 1498; enlarged, 1539 and 1569.
 Cracow, in Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
 Dillingen, in Swabia, 1564.
 Dola in Burgundy, 1426.
 Doway, 1562.
 Dresden, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.
 Edinburgh, founded by James VI.
 Erfurt, in Thuringen, enlarged, 1390.
 Evora, in Portugal, 1451.
 Ferrara, in Italy, 1316.
 Florence, in Italy, enlarged, 1438.
 Franiker, in Friesland, 1581.
 Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
 Friberg, 1460.
 Giessen, 1607; united to Marburg, 1626.
 Glasgow, in Scotland, 1454.
 Granada, in Spain, 1517.
 Gripswald, 1547.
 Groningen, in Friesland, 1614.
 Heidelberg, 1346.

116 UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

Helmstadt, or Julia, 1576.
 Jene, or Sala, in Thuring, 1548.
 Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, 1573.
 Landisferne, or Durham, 460.
 Leyden, in Flanders, 1575.
 Leipzig, in Saxony, 1409.
 Loveine, 926; enlarged, 1427.
 Lyons, 830.
 Marburg, in Hesse, 1527.
 Mecklin in Flanders, 1440.
 Mentz, 1482.
 Montpelier, 1196.
 Munster, 1491.
 Naples, 1216.
 Northampton, from Cambridge, 1260.
 Orleans, 1312.
 Oxford, 886, by Alfred.
 Paderborne, 1617.
 Padua, 1221.
 Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
 Papia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
 Paris, 792.
 Perugia, 1290.
 Pisa, in Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487. and 1542.
 Poitiers, 1430.
 Prague, 1360.
 Ronthlen, in Scaumberg, 1619.
 Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rhemes, 1145: enlarged, 1560.
 Rostoc, in Mecklenburg, 1415.
 Salamanca, in Spain, 1404.
 Sena, in Hetruria, 1387.
 Seville, in Spain, 1517.
 Sorbonne, 1253.
 Strasburg, 1538.
 Stamford, from Oxford, 1330.
 Tholouse, 809.
 Toledo, in Spain, 1518.
 Tubing in Wittenburg, 1477.
 Turin, 1412.
 Valenciens, 1475.
 Venice, 1592.

R
 Vienna
 Wirtzbu
 Wittenb

REM
 CAT
 OTH

A
 Abercon
 Aberist
 Abingd
 Adrian
 Adelphi
 St. Aga
 1151
 St. Alb
 Aldersf
 for 9
 Aldgate
 1771.
 Allingt
 All-Sou
 Alnewi
 Amberl
 Amberg
 Amphit
 Apollo
 Artists
 Arts a
 built.
 St. Asa
 rebui
 Asylum
 St. Aug
 Aylmou
 Arunde
 Babel
 conti
 Balbec

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 117

Vienna 1236.

Wirtzburg, 1402.

Wittenburg, in Saxony, 1502.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS; CASTLES, CATHEDRALS, COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

- A**bbotsbury abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
Aberconway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1284.
Aberistwith castle built, 1110; burnt, 1124.
Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 953.
Adrian's wall built, 121 before Christ.
Adelphi-building, Strand, London, built, 1770.
St. Agatha's monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built, 1151.
St. Alban's abbey, Hertfordshire, built, 793.
Aldersgate, London, built, 1616; pulled down, and sold for 911. April, 1761.
Aldgate, London, built, 1608; pulled down, and sold for 1771. 10s. July, 1760.
Allington castle, Kent, built, 1282.
All-Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
Alnewick castle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
Amberley castle, Suffex, built, 1374.
Amersbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69.
Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built, 434 before Christ.
Artists room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.
St. Asaph's church and palace, in Flintshire, built, 560; rebuilt, 1402.
Asylum, near Westminster-br. London, instituted, 1758.
St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, built, 605.
Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built, 559.
Arundel castle, Suffex, built by the Saxons.
Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 before Christ, and continued 40 years building.
Balbec built, 14; totally obliterated, Dec. 5, 1759.

118. REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
 Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built, 558.
 Bancroft's alms-houses, Mile-End, Middlesex, built, 1735.
 Bangor cathedral built, 616.
 Bank of England house, London, built, 1732 ; enlarged, 1771.
 Banqueting-house, Whitehall, Westminster, built, 1607.
 Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.
 Barnwell castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
 Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1100 ; hospital founded, 1538 ; rebuilt from 1750 to 1770.
 Basingwerk abbey, Flintshire, 1131.
 Bath hospital, Somerset, built, 1738.
 Battersea-bridge built, 1772 ; church rebuilt, 1776.
 Battle abbey, Sussex, built, 1067.
 Beauchief abbey, Derbyshire, built, 1183.
 Beaumaris castle, Anglesea, built, 1295.
 Beckford, Mr. alderman's, statue erected in Guildhall, London, 1770.
 Bedford Priory built, 1000 ; bridge built, 1224.
 St. Bees priory, Cumberland, founded, 1120.
 Beeston castle, Cheshire, built, 1201.
 Belfast-bridge, Ireland, built, 1682.
 Bergham abbey, Sussex, built, 1160.
 Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. 1108 ; finished by Henry II.
 Bernard, Sir John's, statue, erected in the Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
 Bernard castle, Durham, built, 1270.
 Berry Pomeroy castle, Devon, built, 1070.
 Bethlehem hospital built, 1553 ; rebuilt, 1675.
 Beverston castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1090.
 Bildewas abbey, Shropshire, built, 1153.
 Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonshire, built, 1076.
 Bindon abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1172.
 Bingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
 Bishop's Auckland palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
 Bishops-gate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
 Blackfriars-bridge voted for 1755 ; bill passed, May 27, 1756 ; began, June 7, and the first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760 ; passable 1766 ; finished, 1770 ; cost 150,840l.
 Toll-houses built, June, 1773.

RE

Bliburgh
 Bodleian
 Bolton ab
 Bothal ca
 Botolph's
 Boxgrove
 Bradensto
 Bradsole
 Brazen-n
 Brecknock
 Bridewell
 pital, 1
 Brinkbur
 Bristol cr
 Cirenc
 passed,
 British L
 institu
 Bromhol
 Buckfast
 Buckingh
 residen
 her fir
 Bucking
 Bucklan
 Bugden
 Burgh ca
 Burnhan
 Butley p
 Byland a
 Caernarv
 Calder p
 Calshot
 Cambrid
 Canterbu
 Cardigan
 Carisbro
 Carlisle
 paired
 Cartmel
 Castle-a
 Castle-a

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 119

- Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.
- Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.
- Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120; castle built, 1297.
- Bothal castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.
- Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.
- Boxgrove priory, Sussex, built, 1110.
- Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built 1076.
- Bradsole abbey, Kent, built, 1191.
- Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded, 1513.
- Brecknock castle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.
- Bridewell, London, built, 1522; converted to an hospital, 1553.
- Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built, 1331.
- Bristol cross built, 1373; taken down, and removed to Cirencester, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge-bill passed, May 22, 1760.
- British Lying-inn hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted, 1749.
- Bromholm priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
- Buckfastre abbey, Devon, built before the conquest.
- Buckingham-house, in St. James's Park, bought for the residence of Queen Charlotte, for 20,000l. 1761; her first residence there, May 19, 1762.
- Buckingham castle built, 918.
- Buckland priory, Devon, built, 1278.
- Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.
- Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
- Burnham priory, Bucks, built, 1266.
- Butley priory, Suffolk, built, 1171.
- Byland abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.
- Caernarvonshire castle built, 1283.
- Calder priory Cumberland, built, 1134.
- Calshot castle, Hampshire, built, 1540.
- Cambridge castle built, 1068; Senate-house began, 1722.
- Canterbury castle built, 1075; cathedral built 1174.
- Cardigan castle built, 1160.
- Carisbrook castle built, 1092; rebuilt, 1610.
- Carlisle castle built, 680; city walls built, 690; both repaired, 1090, and 1484.
- Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built, 1188.
- Castle-acre priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.
- Castle-acre monastery, Yorkshire, built, 1085.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, built, 1204.
- Castles, 1000 built in England, between 1140, and 1154.
- Catharine hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
- Charing-cross erected as it now is, 1678.
- Char-er-house built, 1371; converted to an hospital, 1611.
- Cheapside cross demolished, May 2, 1643.
- Chelsea college began, 1609; finished, 1690; physic garden began, 1732; bridge began, 1772.
- Chester castle re-built, 1084.
- Chilbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Cissa, 547.
- Christ-church college, Oxford, began, 1525; completed, 1532.
- Christ college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
- Christ hospital, London, founded, 1552.
- Cherchester abbey founded, 1132.
- Circus, at Rome, built, 605 before Christ.
- City road, near London, made, 1761.
- Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.
- Clarendon-press printing house, Oxford, founded, 1719.
- Clerkenwell monastery founded, 1098; burnt by a mob, 1381.
- Clithero castle, Lancashire, built, 1178.
- Clun castle, Salop, built, 1140.
- Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonshire, built, 1616.
- Cockermouth castle, Cumberland, built, 1069.
- Cockerland abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.
- Colchester built, 125 before Christ; monastery of St. John built, 1097; castle built, 910.
- Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built, 1160.
- Combe abbey, Warwickshire, built, 1150.
- Combermere abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.
- Common Pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built, 1741.
- Covent-garden square built, 1633.
- Coventry abbey built, 1023.
- Corfe castle, Dorset, built, 970.
- Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
- Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded, 1516.
- Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, Oct. 25, 1731.
- Cowling castle, Kent, built, 1381.
- Cows castle, in the Isle of Wight, built, 1540.
- Cranburn priory, Dorset, built, 980.

RE

Creak Pri
 Crickaiith
 Cripplegar
 1760.
 Croxton
 Croyland
 Danes
 Cummer
 Custom-h
 and reb
 Dacre cast
 Dartington
 Davington
 St. David
 Dartford
 Deal castl
 Denbigh a
 Devizes c
 Dolwydde
 Dorcheste
 Domus-D
 Dormitor
 Dover cal
 Christ,
 1539.
 Dublin cal
 Dudley cal
 Dulwich
 Dunbar,
 Dunmow
 Dunningt
 Dunstable
 Dunstabur
 Durham c
 Eastby abb
 Eaton coll
 East-India
 Edgar's to
 Eaststone
 blown
 down I
 down,

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 121

- Creak Priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
 Crickaith castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1200.
 Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 911. July 1760.
 Croxton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1180.
 Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 718, destroyed by the Danes 869, rebuilt, 950.
 Cummer abbey, Merionethshire, built, 1200.
 Custom-house, London, first built, 1559, burnt down, and rebuilt, 1718.
 Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
 Dartington castle, Devon, built, 1123.
 Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
 St. David's cathedral, built, 1180. Palace built, 1335.
 Dartford priory, Kent, built, 1372.
 Deal castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Denbigh abbey, built, 1330, castle built, 1280.
 Devizes castle, built, 1136.
 Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.
 Dorchester cathedral, first built, 636.
 Domus-Dei house at Dover, built, 1240.
 Dormitory at Westminster-school, rebuilt, 1719.
 Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ, tower built 47, priory built 1113, pier built, 1539.
 Dublin castle, Ireland, built, 1220.
 Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built 700, priory built, 1160.
 Dulwich college built, 1619.
 Dunbar, built 1187 before Christ.
 Dunmow priory, Essex, built, 1110.
 Dunnington castle, Berks, built, 1260.
 Dunstable priory, founded, 1132.
 Dunstaburg priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.
 Durham castle, built, 1069.
 Easby abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.
 Eaton college, Bucks, built 1441, rebuilt 1569.
 East-India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
 Edgar's tower, Worcester, built, 975.
 Eaststone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696, blown down Nov. 26, 1703; rebuilt 1706; burnt down Dec. 1755; rebuilt Oct. 1759; again burnt down, 1770; rebuilt 1774.

122 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- St. Edmondsbury monastery, Suffolk, built, 1028.
 Egremont castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
 Ely monastery, destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt
 1109; bishop's house in Holborn, built, 1290.
 Eltham palace, built, 1290.
 Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded 1584.
 English college, at Rome, built, 1554.
 Escher-place, Surry, built 1414.
 Ewelme palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.
 Excise office in Broad-street, London, built, 1774.
 Exeter castle, built about 680; cathedral began 1064;
 enlarged 1150; completed 1485; county court-house
 built, 1776.
 Exeter college, Oxford, built, 1316.
 Eynsham abbey, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
 Farnham castle, Surry, built, 1138.
 Feverham abbey, Kent, built, 1147.
 Fidenam amphitheatre, fell in and destroyed 50,000 per-
 sons, 27.
 Fishmongers hall, burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.
 Fleet-market opened Sept. 30, 1737. Obelisk erected,
 1775.
 Flint castle, built, 1185.
 Florence bridge, built, 1330.
 Ford abbey, Devonshire, built, 1133.
 Fotheringhay castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
 Foundling-hospital, London, incorporated, 1739; build-
 ing began, 1742; opened, 1756.
 Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Free-masons hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields,
 London, built, 1775; consecrated May 23, 1776.
 French Protestants hospital, London, incorporated 1718.
 Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built, 1222.
 Fulham bridge, built, 1727.
 Furness abbey, Lancashire, built, 1127.
 Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 St. George's hospital, Hyde-park-corner, instituted, Oc-
 tober 19, 1733.
 Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.
 St. George's church, Bloomsbury, London, built, 1730.
 St. German's priory, Cornwall, built, 937.
 St. Giles's church, London, rebuilt, 1731.

Glaister
 Gleaster
 Gloucester
 Gonville
 Goddard
 Gray's
 Grace
 Green
 Greenw
 water
 Gresham
 and th
 Guildfor
 Guildha
 paired
 Guy's h
 Hackney
 burnt
 Lincoln
 Hailey
 Hagham
 Hales-O
 Hales ab
 Hampton
 Harlach
 built,
 Harwood
 Hastings
 Howard
 and reb
 Hawarden
 Henry VI
 Herald's
 Hertford
 Hertlebury
 Hever cast
 Hicks's ha
 Higham Fe
 Hinchinbro
 Holland pri
 Holy-Rood
 Holy-head,

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 123

- Glastenbury abbey, Somerset, built, 690, rebuilt, 954.
- Gleaston castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.
- Glocester monastery, founded, 710.
- Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded 1348.
- Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated, 1138.
- Gray's-inn, rebuilt, 1687.
- Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, built, 1151.
- Green castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1138.
- Greenwich hospital, instituted, 1694, had the Dervent-water estate given it, 1735.
- Gresham college, founded, 1581; pulled down, 1771, and the Excise-office built upon the spot, 1774.
- Guildford castle, Surry, built before 1036.
- Guildhall, London, built, 1410; burnt, 1666; repaired 1669; beautified, 1762.
- Guy's hospital, Southwark, built, 1721.
- Hackney coach office, in Surry-street, Strand, London, burnt down, 1770, removed to great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Hadley castle, Essex, built, 1306.
- Hagham priory, Salop, built, 1100.
- Hales-Owen abbey, Shropshire, built, 1215.
- Hales abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1246.
- Hampton Court palace, built, 1525, bridge began, 1750.
- Harlach castle, Merionethshire, built by the Britons; rebuilt, 877.
- Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built, 1150.
- Hastings castle, Kent, built, 1070.
- Havard college, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
- Hawarden castle, Flintshire, built, 1250 demolished, 1643.
- Henry VII. chapel, Westminster, built, Jan. 18, 1502.
- Heralds college, instituted, 1340. Office built, 1670.
- Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
- Hertlebury castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.
- Hever castle, Kent, built, 1340.
- Hicks's hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612.
- Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.
- Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1074.
- Holland priory, Lancashire, founded, 1319.
- Holy-Rood-house, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1733.
- Holy-head, Anglesea, church built, 1330.

124 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Hyde abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.
 House of Commons, Westminster, repaired, 1348.
 Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.
 Holm Cultram abbey, Cumberland, built, 1115.
 Horse-guards, Westminster, built, 1758.
 Huntingdon castle built, 921.
 Hurst castle, Hampshire, built, 1539.
 Hurstmonceux-castle, Sussex, built before the Conquest.
 Hylton-castle, Durham, built, 930.
 St. James's palace built, 1530.
 Jerusalem temple built, 1094 before Christ.
 Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
 Jesus college, Oxford, founded, 1571.
 India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
 St. John's college, Cambridge, founded, 1508.
 St. John's college, Oxford, founded, 1557.
 St. John's church, Millbank, Westminster, consecrated,
 June 24, 1728; burnt, Sept. 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.
 St. John's monastery, near Smithfield, London, built,
 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
 John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built, 1397.
 Ipswich college built, 1524.
 Irish hospitals. — Smith's school incorporated, 1669;
 Bluecoat hospital incorporated, 1670; Royal, near
 Kilmainham, ditto, 683; Dublin workhouse esta-
 blished, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened, 1728;
 Steven's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's
 founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in hos-
 pital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mercer's
 incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened, 1753;
 Lock instituted, 1755; Charitable loan ditto, 1757;
 Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital ditto, 1762.
 Islington church, Middlesex, rebuilt, Aug. 28, 1751.
 King's-bench prison, in St. George's fields, Southwark,
 built, 1758; enlarged, 1776.
 King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1441.
 Kenelworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 1120; priory
 built, 1106.
 Kew bridge built, 1759.
 Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, built, 1122.
 Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1153.
 Kirkstead abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.

R
 Lacock
 Lambeth
 Lancaster
 Lanecraf
 Landaff
 Launcesto
 Leaden-h
 Leeds cas
 Lees prio
 Leiburn
 Leicester
 Lewes pri
 Lichfield
 Lilleshul
 Lincoln c
 Lincoln's
 Bp. of
 Lincoln ca
 Llanstephe
 Lock hosp
 London-br
 with tin
 on it pul
 the temp
 sable for
 London dis
 London ho
 tion laid
 London lyi
 instituted
 London stor
 Romans,
 London wall
 London Wo
 Ludlow-castl
 Louth Park
 Ludgate, Lo
 Lulworth-ca
 St. Luke's
 July 31, 1
 Magdalen col
 Magdalen col

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 125

- Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built, 1233.
- Lambeth chapel founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.
- Lancaster castle built, 124, by Agricola, the Roman Gen.
- Lanecraft priory, Cumberland, built, 1169.
- Landaff cathedral built, 1120.
- Launceston castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
- Leaden-hall, London, built, 1446.
- Leeds castle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.
- Lees priory, Essex, built, 1306.
- Leiburn castle, Kent, built, 1190.
- Leicester abbey built 1143.
- Lewes priory and castle, Suffex, built, 1078.
- Lichfield cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.
- Lilleshul priory, Salop, built, 1104.
- Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
- Lincoln's inn, London, built, 1226; converted from the Bp. of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310.
- Lincoln cathedral built, 1060; castle built by the Romans.
- Llanstephen castle, Caermarthenshire, built, 1138.
- Lock hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted, 1746.
- London-bridge built of wood, 1068; burnt, 1136; built with timber, 1156; built with stone, 1209; houses on it pulled down, and the whole repaired, 1758, when the temporary bridge was burnt, and again made passable for carriages in ten days.
- London dispensary instituted, 1770.
- London hospital, Mile End, instituted, 1740; foundation laid, June 10, 1752; incorporated, 1758.
- London lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street, London, instituted, March 30, 1750.
- London stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.
- London wall built, 306.
- London Workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, instituted, 1611.
- Ludlow-castle, Salop, built, 1097.
- Louth Park abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
- Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.
- Lulworth-castle, Dorset, built, 1610.
- St. Luke's hospital, Moorfields, London, instituted, July 31, 1751.
- Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1447.
- Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1519.

126 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescot-street, Good-
 man's-fields, 1758 ; house in St. George's fields built,
 1772.
 Malmesbury abbey built, 642 ; castle built, 1134.
 Mannorbeer castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.
 Mansion-house, London, built, 1737 ; inhabited, 1752.
 Marine Society-house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began,
 April 30, 1773.
 St. Mary's abbey, York, built, 1088.
 Maison-dieu hospital, Dover, 1227.
 Maxtoke castle, Warwickshire, built, 1346 ; priory
 built, 1337.
 Mercer's chapel, London, built, 1187.
 Merchant Taylors school founded, 1568.
 Merlin's cave in Richmond gardens, made, 1735.
 Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.
 Mettingham castle and college, Suffolk, built, 1335.
 Meuse, Charing-cross, Westminster, built, 1732.
 St. Michael's mount monastery, Cornwall, built, 1030.
 Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built 1190.
 Middlesex hospital instituted, 1745 ; built, 1755.
 Middleton abbey, Dorset, built, 938.
 Montacute priory, Somerset, built, 1070.
 Montgomery castle rebuilt, 1093.
 Monument, London, began, 1671 ; finished, 1677.
 Moorgate, London, sold for 1661. and pulled down, 1761.
 Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614 ; quar-
 ters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1716 ; division
 wall pulled down, 1754.
 Museum (late Montagu-house) purchased by parlia-
 ment, 1755.
 Naworth castle, Cumberland, built, 1330.
 Neath abbey, Glamorganshire, built, 1150 ; castle built,
 1090.
 Netley abbey, Hants, built, 1239 ; castle built, 1540.
 Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.
 Newark priory, Surry, built, 1191.
 Newcastle-on-the-Tyne castle built, 1081.
 Newcastle-under-Line castle built, 1340.
 New church, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
 New Forest, Hampshire, made, 1079.

New
 New
 He
 Newt
 Can
 Newst
 Nort
 Norha
 Norwi
 Nottin
 Nuneat
 Nutley
 Oakhan
 Odiam
 Offa's c
 St. Ofy
 Okehan
 Old Bai
 Olveston
 Orford c
 Ottery p
 Ouse bri
 Oxford c
 built,
 tory bu
 Pantheon
 1772.
 Pantheon
 Nov. 6
 Park, St.
 proved,
 use, by
 filled up
 Payensfey c
 St. Paul's,
 temple
 having
 the steep
 been bu
 1666 ; f
 finished,
 St. Paul's f

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 127

- New Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built, 1776.
 New-River first brought to London, from Amwell, in Herts, 1614.
 Newton, Sir Isaac's, statue erected, in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
 Newsted abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.
 Norton priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.
 Norham castle, Durham, built, 1100.
 Norwich cathedral built, 1087.
 Nottingham castle built, 1068.
 Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170.
 Nutley abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
 Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built, 1162.
 Odiam castle, Hants, built, 1190.
 Offa's dyke made, 774.
 St. Ofyth's priory, Essex, built, 1120.
 Okehampton castle, Devon, built, 1058.
 Old Bailey sessions-house, London, built, 1773.
 Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built, 1160.
 Orford castle, Suffolk, built, 1066.
 Ottery priory, Devon, built, 1060.
 Ouse bridge, at York, rebuilt, 1566.
 Oxford castle built, 1074; theatre built, 1669; library built, 1745; hospital began, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772.
 Pantheon, in Oxford-road, London, first opened, Jan. 27, 1772.
 Pantheon, at Rome, built 25 before Christ, roof fell in Nov. 6, 1756.
 Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, by Charles II. 1668; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.
 Payensfey castle, Suffex, built by the Romans.
 St. Paul's, London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana. 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building, at a million expence; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710.
 St. Paul's school founded, 1510.

128 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Peele castle, Lancashire, built, 1140.
 Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 1620.
 Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.
 Pendragon castle, Westmorland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.
 Penmon priory, Anglesea, built, 540.
 Peterborough cathedral built, 1200
 Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.
 Pharos of Alexandria built, 282 before Christ.
 Physic garden, Oxford, began, 1652.
 Physic garden, Chelsea, began, 1732.
 Physic garden, Cambridge, began, 1763.
 Physicians college, London, founded, 1519.
 Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built, 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.
 Picton castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the Conquest, and is now entire.
 Pontefract, or Pomfret castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069.
 Porchester castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.
 Powderham castle, Devonshire, built 970.
 Putney bridge, built, 1726.
 Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.
 Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1448.
 Raby castle, Durham, built, 1020.
 Radclivian library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737; opened April 13, 1745.
 Ramsey abbey, Huntingdonshire, built, 569.
 Raine's charity commenced, 1758.
 Reading abbey founded, 1130.
 Reculver abbey, Kent, built, 669.
 Rhudland castle, in Wales, built before the Conquest; repaired, 1281.
 Richmond bridge, Surry, began building, Aug. 23, 1774; palace built, 1498.
 Richmond castle, Yorkshire, built, 1070.
 Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Rivaulx abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
 Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
 Rochester bridge built, 1400; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; castle built, 1070.

Rocki
 Rolls
 ma
 Roman
 Rome
 grea
 fons
 Royal
 Que
 built
 Royal
 Jun
 Rumf
 Saltwo
 Saliibu
 Sandfor
 Sancta
 have
 ria, i
 Sandal
 Sandow
 Sandga
 Saturn
 St. Sav
 Savoy p
 an h
 Sawley
 Scarbor
 Severus
 Sewdley
 Shakeip
 1741
 Sherbor
 Shrewsb
 Sion ab
 Sion col
 Six cler
 Small-p
 tembe
 Somerse
 down
 Somerto

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS. 119

- Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.
 Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1232;
 master's house built, Sept. 18, 1717.
 Roman highways made in Britain, 15 before Christ.
 Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 602; the
 great Circus made, which could contain 150,000 per-
 sons, and the Temple of Janus built, 207.
 Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled royal by
 Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; re-
 built, 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept. 28, 1769.
 Royal Society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid,
 June 4, 1776.
 Rumsley abbey, Hants, built, 972.
 Saltwood castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
 Salisbury cathedral built, 1220.
 Sandford castle, Dorset, built, 1540.
 Sancta Casa, or the Holy house of Loretto, pretended to
 have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illy-
 ria, in 1291.
 Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.
 Sandown castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Sandgate castle, Kent, built, 1540.
 Saturn's temple, in Rome, built, 407 before Christ.
 St. Saviour's church, Southwark, built, 1098.
 Savoy palace, Strand, London, built, 1245; converted to
 an hospital, 1509; burnt down, March 2, 1776.
 Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
 Scarborough castle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.
 Severus's wall built in the N. of England, 203.
 Sewdley castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.
 Shakespeare's monument, in Westminster abbey, erected,
 1741.
 Sherborne castle, Dorset, built, 1107.
 Shrewsbury abbey, Salop, built, 1083; castle built, 1084.
 Sion abbey, Middlesex, built, 1414.
 Sion college, London wall, built, 1624.
 Six clerk's office, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1776.
 Small-pox hospital, Cold-Bath-fields, instituted, Sep-
 tember 26, 1746.
 Somerset house, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled
 down, 1776.
 Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built, 1305.

130 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

- Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1250.
- Southwell palace, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.
- Stamford castle, Lincolnshire, built, 922.
- Stratford upon Avon monastery built, 1070.
- St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of Commons, Westminster, built, 1115.
- Stratflour abbey, Cardigansh. built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.
- Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.
- Swansey castle, Glamorganshire built, 1113.
- Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 914.
- Tavistoke monastery, Devon, built, 961.
- Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; Middle Temp'le hall rebuilt, 1572; their present church built, 1240.
- Temple Bar built, 1672.
- Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.
- Tewkesbury abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1102.
- Theobald's house Herts, pulled down, 1765.
- Thetford monastery founded, 1103.
- St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.
- Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1510.
- Thorney abbey, Cambridgeshire, built, 972.
- Thornton college, Lincolnshire, built, 1174.
- Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, built, 1131.
- Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built, 1110.
- Tower of London built, 1078; walled in, 1099.
- Trajan's pillar erected, in Rome, 114.
- Treasury office, Westminster, built, 1732.
- Trematon castle, Cornwall, built before the Conquest, and yet entire.
- Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.
- Trinity college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
- Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
- Tunbridge castle built, 1090; priory built, 1094.
- Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
- Tynemouth castle and priory, Northumberland, built, 1069.
- Tychfield abbey, Hampshire, built, 1232.
- Vatican library, founded, 1446.
- Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire, built, 1200.
- Versailles palace, France, finished, 1687.
- Ulverscroft priory, Leicestershire, built, 1167.

R
Univerfi
Wadhan
Walmen
Walling
Wa than
Walton
Wardon
Warwic
Waverle
Welch h
Wells C
Wenloch
Westhan
Westma
Westmin
spot v
1065
tower
Westmin
laid,
1741
paired
1750;
Westmin
paired
Westmin
Westmin
stone
Westmin
1540.
Westmin
Elizab
Wetherh
Weymou
Whalley
Whiteha
damag
1697-
park,
Whitby
Whorwe
Wigmor
Winchco

- University college, Oxford, founded, 872.
 Wadham college, Oxford, founded 1613.
 Walmer castle, Kent, built, 1539.
 Walsingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.
 Waltham abbey, built 1006, cross built, 1292.
 Walton bridge, erected, 1747.
 Warden monastery, Bedfordshire, built, 1136.
 Warwick castle, built, 912; rebuilt, 1072.
 Waverley abbey, in Surry, built, 1128.
 Welch hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected, 1772.
 Wells Cathedral, built, 701.
 Wenlock abbey, Salop, built, 1081.
 Westham abbey, Essex, founded, 1134.
 Westmalling abbey, Kent, founded, 944.
 Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the spot where stood the temple of Apollo, 614; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1285; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; and the north porch repaired, 1750.
 Westminster bridge began, Sept. 13, 1738; first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; center arch finished, March 3, 1741 2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and cost 426,650l.
 Westminster-hall, built, 1098; rebuilt, 1399; repaired, 1748; slated, 1750.
 Westminster infirmary instituted, 1720.
 Westminster lying-in hospital instituted, and the first stone laid, 1765.
 Westminster palace, built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
 Westminster school, founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.
 Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.
 Weymouth castle, built, 1539.
 Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built, 1178.
 Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolfsey, 1525; damaged by fire, 1690; totally consumed, June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor park, 1746.
 Whitby monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1075.
 Whorwell nunnery, built, 979.
 Wigmore castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.
 Winchcomb monastery, Gloucestershire, founded, 800.

Winchester college, founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683.
 Windsor castle, built, 1364; chapel built, 1473; college founded, 1545; terrace made, 1587.
 Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the Conquest.
 Wooburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded, 1145.
 Wolfey's college, Ipswich, founded, 1529.
 Wolverhampton cathedral, founded, 996.
 Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.
 Woolwich church, rebuilt, 1732; academy finished, 1741.
 Worcester college, Oxford, founded, 1713; incorporated, 1744.
 Worcester cathedral, built, 1055.
 Workop abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1103.
 Wymondham monastery, founded, 1105.
 York monastery, founded, 1072; cathedral built, 628; rebuilt, 1075.
 Yarrow monastery, Durham, built, 674.

SOCIETIES, COMPANIES, OFFICES, &c.
 INCORPORATED.

African company established, 1672.
 Agriculture society, first established in France, 1761.
 American philosophical society instituted, Jan. 2, 1762.
 Amicable society incorporated, 1706.
 Amsterdam bank, similar to that of Venice, erected, 1157.
 Antiquarian society incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
 Apothecaries company, London, incorporated, 1617.
 Architecture, academy of, established in France, 1671.
 Armourers company, London, incorporated, 1423.
 Artillery company revived, 1610.
 Artists, society of, London, incorpor. Feb. 26, 1765.
 Arts and Sciences, academy of, estab. in France, 1666.
 Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.
 Augmentation office established, 1704.
 Bakers company, London, incorporated, 1307.
 Bank of England established, 1693. Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. disc. and 15 and 20; also paid 3 per cent. on their notes once in three months, 1697.

Barber-S
 Blacksmi
 Blackwel
 Bowyers
 Brewers
 Bricklaye
 British he
 British lin
 British M
 Butchers
 Cap-make
 Card-make
 Carpenter
 Cabinet co
 Charitable
 Chatham
 Che'sea w
 Clement's
 Clergymen
 July, 1
 Clock-mak
 Cloth-wor
 Coach-mak
 Comb-mak
 Commission
 Companies
 Cooks com
 Coopers co
 Cordwainer
 Curriers co
 Cutler's co
 Drapers co
 Dyers com
 East India
 East India
 consisting
 and, me
 since; In
 1683; a
 re-establi
 give gov
 years, on

Barber-Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1308.
 Blacksmiths company, London, incorporated, 1577.
 Blackwell-hall Factors company, Lond. established, 1516.
 Bowyers company, London, incorporated, 1620.
 Brewers company, London, incorporated, 1438.
 Bricklayers company, London, incorporated, 1568.
 British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.
 British linen company erected, 1746.
 British Museum established, 1753.
 Butchers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Cap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.
 Card-makers company, London, incorporated, 1629.
 Carpenters company, London, incorporated, 1344.
 Cabinet council first constituted, April 25, 1670.
 Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.
 Chatham chest first established, 1582.
 Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.
 Clement's-inn society established, 1478.
 Clergymens Widows and Orphans corporation established,
 July, 1678.
 Clock-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.
 Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1482.
 Coach-makers company, London, incorporated, 1677.
 Comb-makers-company, London, incorporated, 1650.
 Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.
 Companies first established in London, 1198.
 Cooks company, London, incorporated, 1481.
 Coopers company, London, incorporated, 1501.
 Cordwainers company, London, incorporated, 1410.
 Curriers company, London, incorporated, 1605.
 Cutler's company, London, incorporated, 1417.
 Drapers company, London, incorporated, 1439.
 Dyers company, London, incorporated, 1460.
 East India company at Embden established, 1750.
 East India company established, 1600; their stock then
 consisting of 72,000l. when they fitted out 4 ships,
 and, meeting with success, they have continued ever
 since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.
 1683; a new company established, 1693; the old one
 re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to
 give government 400,000l. per annum, for four
 years, on condition they might continue unmolested,

- 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government, faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774.
- East-India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.
- East-land company incorporated, 1579.
- Embroiderers company, London, incorporated, 1591.
- English academy erected at Rome, May 6, 1752.
- English copper office incorporated, 1691.
- Excise office formed, 1643.
- Fan-makers company, London, incorporated, 1709.
- Farriers company, London, incorporated, 1673.
- Felt-makers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
- Fishermens company, London, incorporated, 1687.
- Fishmongers company, London, incorporated, 1536.
- First-fruits office established, 1543.
- Fletchers company, London, incorporated, 1626.
- Founders company, London, incorporated, 1614.
- Framework-knitters company, London, incorp. 1664.
- Free-masons excommunicated by the Pope, Sept. 23, 1738; their hall built in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, 1775.
- Fruiterers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
- Furriers company, London, incorporated, 1509.
- Gardeners company, London, incorporated, 1616.
- Girdlers company, London, incorporated, 1448.
- Glass-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1664.
- Glaziers company, London, incorporated, 1637.
- Glovers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
- Gold & Silv. wire-drawer's comp. Lond. incorp. 1623.
- Goldsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1327.
- Gray's-Inn society-house built, 1687.
- Grocer's company, London, incorporated, 1429.
- Gunsmith's company, London, incorporated, 1638.
- Haberdasher's company, London, incorporated, 1407.
- Hackney-coach-office established, June 24, 1694.
- Hamburgh company began in England, 1569.
- Hand in-Hand fire-office incorporated, 1696.
- Hatband-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
- Hawkers and Pedlars licence-office, 1697.
- Heralds college instituted, 1340.
- Herring fishery established, Sept. 2, 1750.

Horner
Hudson
Innhold
Joiners
Irish wo
Ironmon
Lead-off
Leather
Lincoln
London
London
electin
Loriners
Lyon's In
Marine f
Esq: le
Masons c
Mercers c
Merchant
Mine and
Mint-offic
Mississipp
Musicians
Navy offic
Needle-ma
New-inn f
Offend co
March
Painter-sta
Painting, a
Parish-cler
Parliament
that met
regular o
first Hou
markable
try, June
ber of th
committe
1678; th
passed for
one met,

- Horners company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Hudon's-bay company, incorporated, 1670.
 Innholders company, London, incorporated, 1515.
 Joiners company, London, incorporated, 1564.
 Irish working-schools society incorporated, Oct. 1733.
 Ironmongers company, London, incorporated, 1464.
 Lead-office established, 1692.
 Leather-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1442.
 Lincoln's-inn society established, 1310.
 London assurance-office charter granted, 1716.
 London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1208.
 Loriners company, London, incorporated, 1488.
 Lyon's Inn society established, 1420.
 Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, Esq. left 300l. per annum, 1763.
 Masons company, London, incorporated, 1677.
 Mercers company, London, incorporated, 1393.
 Merchant-Tailors company, London, incorp. 1466.
 Mine and Battery company incorporated, 1568.
 Mint-office in the Tower established, 1666.
 Mississippi scheme, 1720.
 Musicians company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
 Needle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1656.
 New-inn society founded, 1485.
 Ostend company erected, January, 1722-3; abolished, March 1731-2.
 Painter-stainers company London, incorporated, 1580.
 Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
 Parish-clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.
 Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the first that met as such was by Hen. 1. in 1116; the first regular one was in King John's reign, in 1204; the first House of Commons met Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for forming the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1521; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial

- ones, 1716; committed a Lord-Mayor and an Alderman of London to the Tower, for having confined a messenger of the House, 1771.
- Patten-makers company, London, incorporated, 1670.
- Penny-post office established, 1683.
- Pensioners, the band of, first established, 1590.
- Pewterers company, London, incorporated, 1474.
- Physicians college incorporated, 1518.
- Pin-makers company, London, incorporated, 1636.
- Plasterers company, London, incorporated, 1500.
- Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.
- Post-office, general, established, Dec. 27, 1660.
- Poulterers company, London, incorporated, 1503.
- Preston Guild established, 1172.
- Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.
- Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.
- Propagation of the gospel in New-England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1671.
- Raines charity began to portion out 4 young women, 1758.
- Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.
- Royal Academy established at Nismes, in France, 1682.
- Royal Exchange assurance-office charter granted, 1716.
- Royal Miners company incorporated, 1564.
- Royal Society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1662; incorporated, 1663.
- Russia company incorporated, 1555.
- Sadlers company, London, incorporated, 1280.
- Salt-office estab. 1694; duties formed June 15, 1702.
- Salter's company, London, incorporated, 1558.
- Scots corporation began, 1665.
- Scriveners company, London, incorporated, 1616.
- Seamens widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.
- Secretary of States office began 1530.
- Shipwrights company, London, incorporated, 1610.
- Sick and wounded seamens corp. began June 24, 1747.
- Silk-throwsters company, London, incorporated, 1629.
- Sion college, London wall, founded, 1623; incorp. 1664.
- Skinner's company, London, incorporated, 1327.
- Soap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
- Societies first established in London, 1198.
- South-sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble,

1720
value
their
100.
Spectacle
Stamp-o
Staples-i
Starch-n
Stationer
Sun-fire
Surgeons
Tallow-o
Temple
Thaves-i
Tin-plat
Tobacco-
Trade an
tled, 1
Trinity-h
corpora
Turkey c
Turner's
Vituallin
Vintners
Union fir
Upholders
Wardrobe
Watermen
Wax-chan
Weavers c
Welch cop
Westminst
Wheelwrig
Wine-lice
York-buil

RELIGI

ACTS
Adam and

1720; its directors estates to the amount of 2,000 000^l.
 value seized, 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight,
 their cashier, for 10,000^l. who had absconded with
 100,000^l. in 1720, and he returned to England, 1743.
 Spectacle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1630.
 Stamp-office established, 1694.
 Staples-inn society established, 1415.
 Starch-maker's company, London, incorporated, 1632.
 Stationers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
 Sun-fire office projected, 1706.
 Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1745.
 Tallow-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1463.
 Temple founded by the Knights Templers, 1185.
 Thaves-inn society established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
 Tin-plate-workers company, London, incorp. 1670.
 Tobacco-pipe-makers company, London, incorp. 1663.
 Trade and plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660; set-
 tled, 1697.
 Trinity-house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; in-
 corporated, 1685.
 Turkey company incorporated, 1579.
 Turner's company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Victualling-office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
 Vintners company, London, incorporated, 1437.
 Union fire-office incorporated, 1714.
 Upholders company, London, incorporated, 1627.
 Wardrobe, great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.
 Watermens company, London, incorporated, 1550.
 Wax-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1484.
 Weavers company, London, incorporated, 1164.
 Welch copper-office incorporated, 1694.
 Westminster fire-office established, 1717.
 Wheelwrights company, London, incorporated, 1670.
 Wine-licence-office established, 1661.
 York-buildings water-works comp. incorporated, 1691.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c. &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written, 63.
 Adam and Eve created, 4004 before Christ.

138 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

- Advent Sunday first observed, 433 ; the number determined, 1000.
- Agnus Dei, or " O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
- All Saints festival instituted, 835.
- All Souls festival established, 998.
- Altars in churches first used 135 ; first consecrated, 271.
- Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.
- St. Andrew's festival instituted, 359.
- Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.
- Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.
- Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.
- Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 678.
- Articles of religion, 42 published without consent of parliament, 1552 ; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563 ; received the authority of parliament, 1571 ; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615 ; established, 1634.
- Ascension day first commemorated, 68.
- Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.
- Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.
- Auricular confession first introduced, 1254.
- St. Bartholomew's festival instituted, 1130.
- Beads first used in the Papists devotion, 1093.
- Bells introduced into churches, 458 ; first consecrated, 968 ; baptised, 1030.
- Bible history ceases, 340 years before Christ ; Septuagint version made, 284 ; first divided into chapters, 1253 ; viz. in the Old Testament 777, in the New Testament 260, in the Apocrypha 173 ; in the Old Testament are 23,203 verses ; the first English edition was in 1536 ; the first authorised edition in England was in 1539 : the second translation ordered to be read in churches, 1549 ; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611 ; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759.
- Bishops first in England, 694 ; first in Denmark, 939.
- Burial-places first permitted in cities in England, 742.
- Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.
- Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.

Canon
Canon
Cardin
Catech
chest
Cathol
Ch-risti
of C
Christi
60,
conia
Thur
Denn
Hung
dalia
and M
ania,
Sclav
15th
in the
Italy,
the I
the 1
the 17
Christm
Churche
dered
Churche
Church-
use of
Church-
Church-
cities,
Circumci
ham w
Comman
Comman
into th
Common
of Par
Conceptio

Canonical hours for prayers, instituted, 391.

Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.

Cardinals hats first used, 1243.

Catechism, a short one, published by the Bishop of Winchester, 1552.

Catholick, first given the Romish christians, 38.

Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ, at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain, in 36; in Britain, 60, or, as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Sclavonia in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Lavonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Sclavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 15th century; in Africa, Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in America, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Poland, Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.

Churches first began to be built, 696; fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1711.

Churches first built for Christians, 224.

Church-service changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1415.

Church-service first performed in English, May 8, 1559.

Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.

Church-yards first consecrated, about 317; admitted into cities, 740.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old.

Commandments given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's-Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common-prayer published in English, with the authority of Parliament, 1548.

Conception of the virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.

Concubines allowed the priests, 1132.

Confession, auricular, introduced, 1254.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Consecration of churches instituted, 153.

Consecration of Bishops, the form ordained, 1549.

Copes instituted, 256.

Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.

Councils.—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1122; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1179; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1285 fathers attended, 1215; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Popes John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1415; the fifth Lateran one, when Popes Julius III. and Pius IV. presided, against Luther, 1546. There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1438; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Auspurg, in Germany, 1548; at Colen, in Germany, 1548; at Trevers, in Germany, 1548; at Colen, in Germany,

15
ma
Creat
Creed
gua
Crofs
Croffe
Cruci
duc
Crufat
Dedic
Disper
Dissen
Eafter
Elevat
Epiph
Episco
Exalta
Fasts
First-f
gran
cler
Fonts
Food,
Fools,
for 2
dece
Gloria
Godfat
Hallelu
prop
Heretic
prop
foreh
in th
them
Holy G
Holy w
Holy w
Homilie
Huguen
Idolatry
Image-v

- 1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and, at Numanzia, in Spain, 1550.
- Creation of the world, Oct. 4004 before Christ.
- Creed, Lord's-Prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.
- Cross of Christ found on Mount Calvary, 326.
- Crosses first set on steeples, 568.
- Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers first introduced, 461.
- Crusade, the first, 1096.
- Dedication of churches introduced, (by Bishops) 483.
- Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.
- Dissenters first separated from the church of Engl. 1571.
- Easter controversy determined, 667.
- Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.
- Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.
- Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689.
- Exaltation of the cross instituted, 629.
- Fasts established, 138.
- First-fruits and tithes first collected in England, 1320; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.
- Fonts instituted, 167.
- Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 bef. Chr.
- Fools, festival of, at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.
- Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.
- Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 130.
- Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 before Christ.
- Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.
- Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 34.
- Holy war undertaken, 1096.
- Holy water first used in churches, 120.
- Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.
- Huguenots, Protestants first so called in France, 1560.
- Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.
- Image-worship introduced, 715; suppressed in Engl. 1546.

Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.

Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.

Inquisition, court of, began, 1204.

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

St. James's epistle written, 59.

St. James, the festival of, instituted, 1089.

January 30 ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.

Jeremiah wrote his lamentations, 610 before Christ.

JESUS CHRIST was born, Monday, Dec. 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 752; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.

St. John the baptist's festival, instituted, 488.

St. John the apostle wrote his Epistles, 92.

St. John the evangelist wrote his Revelation, 95; his gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.

Joshua, book of, written, 1415 before Christ.

Jubilees instituted among the Christians by Pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century, 1300; reduced to every 50 years, and then to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

St. Jude wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1090.

Kirielyeson brought first into the litany, 590.

Kissing the Pope's foot first practised, 709.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Lent, the feast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.

Lights first used in churches in the day-time, 409.

Litanies first used in churches, 443.

Litany first used in England in English, 1543.

Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Lucius the first Christian king in Britain, 180.

St. Luke wrote his gospel, 55; feast instituted, 1130.

St. Mark wrote his gospel, 44; feast instituted, 1090.

Marriage in Lent forbid, 364; forbid the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226.

St. Martin's festival instituted, 812.

St. Ma

Mahom

Mafs fi

land,

Maundy

St. Ma

Method

St. Mic

Monks

Nativity

Nicene

Organs

Patrona

Papal u

Pardons

Parishes

Passover

in th

St. Pau

that

saloni

the C

sians,

63;

secon

Penance

Pentate

before

Persecu

The

ro, 6

Traja

fifth,

235;

Valer

under

der C

the A

St. Pet

Peter-p

St. Pet

St. Pet

St. Matthew wrote his gospel, 44.

Mahomet began his opinions, 604.

Mafs first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680.

Maundy Thursday ceremony commenced in 1362.

St. Matthias's festival instituted, 1090.

Methodism took its rise, 1734.

St. Michael's festival instituted, 487.

Monks first associated, 328.

Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.

Nicene creed made, 325.

Organs first used in churches, 751.

Patronages of churches began, 402.

Papal usurpation took place, 607.

Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.

Parishes first appointed in England, 643.

Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 before Christ.

St. Paul wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.

Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452 before Christ.

Persecution by the Jews, the first, 33; the second, 44.

The first general one of the Christians was under Nero, 64; second, under Domitian, 93; third, under Trajan, 107; fourth, under Marcus Aurelius, 164; fifth, under Severus, 202; sixth, under Maximus, 235; seventh, under Decius, 250; eighth, under Valerian, 257; ninth, under Aurelian, 272; tenth, under Dioclesian, 302; eleventh, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; and the twelfth, under Julian, the Apostate, 361.

St. Peter wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66.

Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 689.

St. Peter and Paul's festival instituted, 813.

St. Peter ad Vincula's festival instituted, 317.

144. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

- Pope, title of, first assumed by the Bishop of Rome, 154.
three at one time, 1416; moved their residence to
Avignon, 1531; demanded a yearly salary from every
cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused,
1226; collected the tenths of England, 1227; de-
mand on England refused by parliament, 1363.
- Praying towards the East first ordained by the Pope, 532.
- Predestination established, 470.
- Prostration at the elevation of the Mass ordained, 1201.
- Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia,
1707.
- Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins,
1552.
- Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.
- Purgatory first invented, 250; introduced into the
church, 593.
- Purple, the, given the cardinals, by Paul II. 1465.
- Reformation began, 1330; completed, 1547.
- Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.
- Religious houses dissolved in England by parl. 1537.
- Rosary, or beads, first used in the Romish prayers, 1093.
- Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 before Christ.
- Sanctuaries instituted, 617.
- Saturnalia festivals instituted at Rome, in December,
407 before Christ.
- Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 before Christ.
- Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.
- Septuagint found in a cask, 217.
- Shaving of priests first introduced, 169.
- St. Simon and Jude's festival instituted, 1090.
- Simon and Jude, festival of, commenced, 1091.
- Singing in churches established, 67.
- Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 before Christ.
- Sponsors first instituted, 130.
- Sports allowed on Sundays after service, 1617.
- Standing at the reading of the gospel introduced, 406.
- Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607.
- Surplices first used in churches, 316.
- Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.
- Tenths of church livings first collected in Engl. 1320.
- St. Thomas's festival instituted, 1130.
- Tithes first granted to the church in England, 852;
established by law by the Lateran council, 1215.

REL

Transfig
Transubi
1000;
Trinity,
head,
Trinity S
by Pop
Unction,
mon u
Uniformi
Virgins fi
Visitation
Vulgate e
Water mi
duced,
Whitehal
Whitsunt
Wills, pri
Worshipp

REL

AUST
Bavaria (a
Bohemia
Brandenb
Papists.
Brunswick
Cologne (a
Courland
Denmark
England (a
tolerate
France (a
Genoa (a
Germany
Greece (a
Hanover (

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES. 145

- Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.
Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 835.
Trinity Sunday appointed to be held on the present day, by Pope John, 1334.
Unction, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.
Uniformity took place in England, 1662.
Virgins first consecrated, 159.
Visitation of the Virgin, festival instituted, 1389.
Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introduced, 122.
Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.
Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.
Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
Worshipping images introduced in England, 763.
-

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

- A**USTRIA (an archdukedom), Papists.
Bavaria (a dukedom), Papists.
Bohemia (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
Brandenburgh (a marquisate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Brunswick (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Cologne (an archbishopric), Papists.
Courland (a dukedom), Papists and Protestants.
Denmark (a kingdom), Lutherans.
England (a kingdom), church of England, and all others tolerated but Papists.
France (a kingdom), Papists.
Genoa (a republic), Papists, and the Jews tolerated.
Germany (empire), Papists Lutherans, and Calvinists.
Greece (a part of Turkey), Mahometans, Jews, &c.
Hanover (a dukedom), Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

146 RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

Hesse-Cassel (a landgravate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary (a kingdom), Papists and Protestants.

Ireland (a kingdom), all religions tolerated.

Italy (a popedom), Papists.

Lucca (a republic), Papists.

Malta (an island), Papists.

Mantua (a dukedom), Papists.

Mecklenburg Schwerin (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Mecklenburg Strelitz (a dukedom), Lutherans.

Milan (a dukedom), Papists.

Modena (a dukedom), Papists.

Naples (a kingdom), Papists.

Netherlands, or United Provinces (a republic), Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.

Norway (a kingdom), Lutherans.

Palatinate (a principality), Papists and Lutherans.

Parma and Placentia (a dukedom), papists.

Piedmont (a principality), Papists.

Poland (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.

Portugal (a kingdom), Papists.

Prussia (a kingdom), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Russia (an empire), Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

Sardinia (a kingdom), Papists.

Savoy (a dukedom), Papists.

Saxony (a dukedom), Papists and Lutherans.

Scotland (a kingdom), Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.

Siberia (part of the Russian empire), Greeks and Armenians.

Sicily (an island), Papists.

Spain (a kingdom), Papists.

Sweden (a kingdom), Lutherans, popery abolished 1544.

Switzerland Cantons (a republic), six are Protestants, seven are Papists.

Tartary (an empire, partly in Europe), Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.

Triers (an archbishopric), Papists.

Turkey (an empire, partly in Europe), Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.

Tuscany (a dukedom), Papists.

Venice (a republic), Papists, Greeks, and Jews.

A

Albig

Anab

Anch

Antin

Antor

Arian

Arme

Augus

Barnab

St. Ba

Beggin

Egine

Benedi

Bethen

Bonhor

Brigent

Browni

Calvini

Canons

Capuch

Cardina

purpl

them

Carmeli

Carmes

Carthusi

St. Cath

Celestin

Chaplins

Cisteria

Clareval

Crossed f

Dominic

Flagellan

Francisca

Grey Fri

Hermits

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

- A** Damites, a sect of heretics, renewed, 1432.
 Albigenes held their origin, 1160.
 Anabaptists began, 1527 ; arrived in England, 1549.
 Anchorets began, 650.
 Antimonian sect began, 1538.
 Antonines began, 329.
 Arian sect began, 290.
 Armenian heretics began, 1229.
 Augustines began, 389 ; first appeared in England, 1250.
 Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.
 St. Basile's began, 354.
 Begging friars first established in France, 1587.
 Begines began, 1208.
 Benedictines founded 548.
 Bethemites began, 1248.
 Bonhommes began, 1257.
 Brigittines began, 1370.
 Brownists sect began, 1660.
 Calvinists sect began, 1546.
 Canons regular began, 400.
 Capuchins began, 1525.
 Cardinals began, 853 ; red hats given them, 1242 ; the
 purple given them, 1464 ; the title of Eminence given
 them, 1644.
 Carmelites began, 1441.
 Carmes established in France, 1254.
 Carthusians began, 1084.
 St. Catharine's began, 1373.
 Celestines began, 1272.
 Chaplins began, 1284.
 Cisterians began, 1094.
 Clareval began, 1114.
 Crossed friars began, 1170.
 Dominicans began, 1215.
 Flagellantes, the sect of, arose, 1259.
 Franciscans began 1206 ; settled in England, 1217.
 Grey Friars began, 1222.
 Hermits began, 1157 ; revived, 1425.

- Holy Trinity began, 1211.
 Humbled began, 1164.
 Jacobites began, 1198.
 Jesuans began, 1367.
 Jesuits society began, 1536; expelled Portugal, September, 1759; expelled France, May 5, 1762; ditto from Spain, 1767; ditto from Naples, 1768; from Rome 1773; order abolished, 1773; from Prussia, and from other states, 1776.
 Jesus, sisters of the society, began, 1626.
 Lollards began, 1315.
 Lutheran sect began, 1517.
 Mahometan sect began, 622.
 Manichees sect began, 343.
 Minimes began, 1450.
 Minors began, 1009.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Moravians sect began in England, 1737; settled at Chelsea, 1750.
 Muggletonian sect began, 1657.
 Orebites began, 1422.
 Pelagian sect began, 382.
 Penitent Women began, 1494.
 Poor Women began, 1212.
 Predestinarian sect began, 371.
 Protestants began, 1529.
 Publican sect came first to England, 1162.
 Quakers sect began, 1650.
 Repentants began, 1360.
 Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
 Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.
 Valley began, 1218.
 White coats began, 1396.
 White monks began, 1319.
 Whippers began, 1055.

M I L I T A R Y K N I G H T S,
AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

Admiral, high, the first in England, 1387.
 Alcantara order of knighthood instituted, 1160.

St. Ale
 Alderm
 Amaran
 St. And
 809;
 Angelic
 Greec
 St. Ant
 Germ
 Annunc
 Avis ord
 Band, o
 Bannere
 Henry
 Baronets
 Baron th
 Bath, or
 corona
 Bear, or
 Black Ea
 Blood of
 Brician,
 Burgundi
 Calatrava
 Carpet, o
 St. Cath.
 St. Catha
 Catholic
 by the
 Christ, or
 Livonia
 Christian
 1590.
 Christian
 1469.
 Censors fir
 Common-
 Conception
 Consuls fir
 Cornwall,
 Creation by
 Crescent, o

- St. Alexander, knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
 Aldermen of London, first appointed, 1242.
 Amaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden began, 1645.
 St. Andrew, order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; in Russia, 1698.
 Angelic knights of St. George, were instituted in Greece, 456.
 St. Anthony in Hainolt, order of knighthood began in Germany, 1382.
 Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1362.
 Avis order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1213.
 Band, order of knighthood instituted in Spain, 1360.
 Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
 Baronets first created in England, 1611.
 Baron the title first by patent in England, 1388.
 Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed 1725.
 Bear, order of knighthood began in Switzerland, 1213.
 Black Eagle, order of, in Prussia, instituted, 1700.
 Blood of Christ order began in Mantua, 1608.
 Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
 Burgundian cross order of knighthood began, 1535.
 Calatrava order of knighthood instituted in Spain, 1158.
 Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
 St. Cath. order of knighthood began in Palestine, 1063.
 St. Catharine, order of in Russia, began, 1714.
 Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the King of Spain by the Pope, 739.
 Christ, order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1200.
 Christian Charity, order of knighthood began in France, 1590.
 Christian King, the title first given Lewis IX. of France, 1469.
 Censors first erected at Rome, 413 before Christ.
 Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.
 Conception of the Virgin order began, 1619.
 Consuls first made at Rome, 307 before Christ.
 Cornwall, the first Duke of, 1337.
 Creation by patents to titles first used by Edw. III. 1344.
 Crescent, order of knighthood began in Naples, 1464.

Crown royal, order of knighthood began in France, 802.
Decemviri, first creation of, 450 before Christ.

Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the King of England, 1520.

St. Dennis order began in France, 1267.

Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Dictators began at Rome, 498 before Christ.

Doctor's degree began in England, 1207.

Dog, order of knighthood began, 1070.

- Dove of Castile order of knighthood began, 1379.

Dragon order of knighthood began, 1418.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.

Ear of corn order began in Brittany, 1850.

Earl, the first created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.

Earl-marshal, the first in England, 1383.

Electors of Germany began, 1208.

Elephant order of knighthood began, 1478.

Eminence, the title of, first given the Cardinals, 1644.

Ermine, order of knighthood began in France, 1450; in Naples, 1495.

Garter order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557.

Garter King of Arms first appointed in England, 1420.

Gennet order of knighthood began, in France, 726; in Spain, 786.

Gens d'Arms order began, 360.

St. George order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 1498.

Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.

Golden Fleece order of knighthood began in Flanders, 1429.

Golden Shield and Thistle order began, 1370.

High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.

Holy Ghost order of knighthood began, in France, Jan. 1, 1579; at Rome, 1198.

Holy Trinity order of knighthood began, 1211.

Hospitallers order of knighthood began, 1099.

St. Hubert, in Juliers, order of knighthood began in Germany, 1473.

St. James order of knighthood began, in Spain, 1158; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.

Jesus C
in F
St. Jol
St. Jol
Rho
land
St. Ju
bega
King o
154
King o
land
the r
Knigh
Knot,
La Cal
La Sca
St. La
Lilly of
ragon
Lord-L
Loretta
St. Lo
Lord-D
Lord M
Majesty
Marqui
Malta o
St. Mar
St. Mar
1233
St. Mar
1218
Marshal
Master
Mauriti
Merit a
tuted
St. Mich
in G
Monteji
Moon o

- Jesu Christ order of knighthood began, in France, 1206 ;
 in Rome, 1320.
 St. John and St. Thomas of Acon order began, 1258.
 St. John of Jerusalem order began, 1099 ; removed to
 Rhodes, 1300 ; to Malta, 1522 ; suppressed in Eng-
 land, 1540.
 St. Julian of Alcantara order of knighthood in Spain,
 began, 1176.
 King of England, the title first used, 820 ; of Ireland,
 1542 ; of Great Britain, 1605.
 King of France, the title assumed by the King of Eng-
 land, and his arms quartered with the English, and
 the motto *Dieu et Mon Droit* first used, Feb. 21, 1340.
 Knighthood first used in England, 897.
 Knot, order of knighthood began in Naples, 1351.
 La Calza order of knighthood began in Venice, 1400.
 La Scama order of knighthood, in Spain, began, 1420.
 St. Lazarus order of knighthood began, 1119.
 Lilly of Navarre order of knighthood began, 1048 ; of Ar-
 ragon began, 1403.
 Lord-Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
 Loretta order of knighthood began at Rome, 1587.
 St. Louis order of knighthood began, May 10, 1693.
 Lord-Danes a title used in London, 1000.
 Lord Mayors of London annually first appointed, 1208.
 Majesty the title first used to Henry VIII. of England,
 Marquis the title first conferred in England, 1337.
 Malta order of knighthood began, 1113.
 St. Mark order began at Venice, 830 ; revived, 1562.
 St. Mary the Glorious order of knighthood began in Italy,
 1233 ; at Rome, 1618.
 St. Mary de Merced order of knighthood began in Spain,
 1218.
 Marshals of France instituted, 1436.
 Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.
 Mauritians order of knighthood began in Savoy, 1572.
 Merit a military order of knighthood in Prussia insti-
 tuted, 1730.
 St. Michael order of knighthood began in France, 1469 ;
 in Germany, 1618.
 Montejia order of knighthood began in Spain, 1223.
 Moon order of knighthood began in Sicily, 1464.

- Mountjoy order of knighthood began, 1165.
 Oak of Navarre order of knighthood began in Spain, 722.
 Passion of Jesus Christ order of knighthood in France began, 1382.
 St. Paul order of knighthood began at Rome, 1540.
 Peers of France began, 778.
 Peers, twelve created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in 7 years preceding 1718.
 St. Peter order of knighthood began at Rome, 1520.
 Poet-Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
 Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
 Porcupine order of knighthood began in France, 1393.
 Portglove order began in Livonia, 1212.
 Redemption order of knighthood began, 1212.
 Round Table order of knighthood began, 516; revived 1344.
 Saviour, our, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1120.
 Sepulchre order of knighthood began in Palestine, 1099.
 Seraphims order of knighthood began in Sweden, 1334.
 Sheriff's first appointed, 1079.
 Sheriff's in London first appointed, 1189.
 Ship order of knighthood began, 1252.
 Star order of knighthood began in France, 1022.
 St. Stephen order of knighthood began at Florence, 1561.
 Sword order of knighthood in Cyprus began, 1195; in Sweden in 1523.
 Templers Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes, and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1312.
 Teutonic order began, 1164; abolished, 1322; revived in Prussia, 1522.
 Thistle order began, 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
 Thistle of Bourbon order began, 1370.
 Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones with consular power created, 445 before Christ.
 Truxillo order of knighthood began in Spain, 1227.
 Virgin of Mount Carmel order began in France, 1607.
 Virgin Mary order of knighthood began, 1233.
 Viscount, the first in England, 1439.
 Wales, Prince of, title began, 1284.

Warfa
 White
 fia,
 Wing
 tug

E M

A
 Aartg
 Aggos
 Alban
 Albert
 Alber
 Algar
 Amer
 Ander
 Angel
 Angel
 Angel
 Angel
 Angel
 Angel
 Anton
 oil
 Apell
 Areti
 Bacch
 Backh
 Baldo
 Bamb
 Bandi
 Baren
 Barlov
 Baroc
 Bartol
 Bartol
 Bassan
 Bassan

Warfare of Christ order of knighthood began, 1202.
 White Eagle order of knighthood began in White Russia, 1325; in Poland, 1705.
 Wing of St. Michael order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1171.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS,
 &c. &c.

A Arsens, Peter, born 1519, died 1550.
 Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
 Aggos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
 Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died, 1660, aged 82.
 Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.
 Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.
 Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, died in 1652.
 Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
 Anderfon, Henry, flourished, 1660.
 Angelico, born 1487, died 1545.
 Angeli, Philipppo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.
 Angelo, Philipppo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.
 Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born 1600, died 1660.
 Angelo, Michael, Buonarruoti, born 1474, died 1564.
 Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.
 Angelo, Michael, de Carravaggio, born 1569, died 1609.
 Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.
 Apelles flourished 334 before Christ.
 Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
 Bacchylides, died 480 before Christ.
 Backhuysen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
 Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.
 Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem 1584, died 1644.
 Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1487, died 1559.
 Barent, born 1534, died 1582.
 Barlow, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.
 Barocci, of Urbino, born 1528, died 1612.
 Bartolomeo, of France, born 1469, died 1517.
 Bartolomeo, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.
 Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1551, died 1594
 Bassano, Giacomo de, born 1510, died 1592.

- Bassano, Gio. Baptista, died 1613, aged 60.
 Bassano, Leandro died 1623, aged 65.
 Becasfumi, Dominico, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1549.
 Beccasfumi Sanese, Domenico, died 1549.
 Bek died 1656.
 Bella Stephano, a Florentine, born 1568, died 1664.
 Bellin, of Italy, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
 Bellini, Giovanni, of ditto, born, 1421, died 1511.
 Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1688.
 Bennari, Gened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
 Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterd. 1624, died 1683.
 Berretini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1669.
 Blanchard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
 Bloemart, of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
 Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
 Bol, Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
 Bolonese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
 Borcht, of Brussels, born 1583.
 Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1588.
 Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.
 Boromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
 Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
 Botticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.
 Bourdon, Sebast. of France, born 1619, died 1690.
 Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
 Brandi, Giacinto, of Landfranc, born 1623, died 1691.
 Bresank, Hans, flourished 1619.
 Brescia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
 Breugel, John, of Brussels, born 1569, died 1625.
 Breugel, Peter, born 1565, died 1596.
 Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
 Brill, Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
 Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
 Brower, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1638.
 Brun, Charles le, born 1620, died 1690.
 Brunellaschi, born 1387, died 1446.
 Bruxellenfi, of Brussels, died 1629.
 Buckshorne, Joseph, a Dutchman, flourished 1670.
 Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
 Bunel, of Blois, born 1558.

Buonaroti
 Cadore, a
 Cajetino,
 Calcar, a
 Caliari, F
 Callot, J
 Calvert, a
 Cambiagi
 Campagn
 Caracci,
 Caravagg
 Carpi, an
 chiaro.
 Carracci,
 Carracci,
 Carracci,
 Caruci, J
 Casaubon
 Casolan,
 Cassentin
 in 135
 Castagna
 Castiglio
 Castlefra
 Cavallino
 Cazes, F
 Cento, a
 Cerquoz
 Champag
 Cignani,
 Cigoli, I
 Cimabue
 Circinial
 Claude d
 Clerk, S
 Cleyn, F
 Clovio,
 Codazzo
 Coloni,
 Coloni,
 Conca, S
 Cook, H

- Buonaroti, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1564.
 Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Cajetino, Scipio, cotemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Calcar, a Venetian, born 1536.
 Calieri, Panlo, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
 Callot, James, a Frenchman, died 1635, aged 49.
 Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1547.
 Cambiagio, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1583.
 Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flourished 1518.
 Caracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
 Caravaggio, Polydoro, an Italian, born 1495, died 1543.
 Carpi, an Italian, 1500, found out the art of painting in
 chiaro-oscuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings.
 Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1609, aged 49.
 Carracci, Augustin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
 Carracci, Ludovico, born 1557, died 1619.
 Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
 Casaubon, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
 Casolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
 Cassentino, founder of the academy at Florence, lived
 in 1350.
 Castagna, of Florence, born 1410, died 1480.
 Castiglione, Benedict, an Itali . born 1616, died 1670.
 Castelfranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
 Cavallino, an Italian, born 1304, died 1373.
 Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
 Cento, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
 Cerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
 Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
 Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1628, died 1719.
 Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
 Cimabua, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
 Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
 Claude de Lorrain, born 1600, died 1682.
 Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, died 1724.
 Cleyn, Francis, a Dutchman, flourished, 1660.
 Clovio, Ginlo, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
 Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
 Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.
 Coloni, Adrian, his son, died 1701.
 Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
 Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.

- Cooper, Samuel, of London, born 1609, died 1672.
 Correggio, Anton. Allegri da, born 1494, died 1534.
 Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
 Corteffi, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
 Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
 Cosimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
 Craen, Luke Van, of Savoy, flourished 1509.
 Danckerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
 D'Arpino, Giof. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
 De-la-Fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
 Diepenbeck, a Dutchman, born 1608.
 Dobson, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
 Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
 Dominichino, born at Boulogne 1581, died 1641.
 Donnarella, a Florentine, born 1383, died 1458.
 Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.
 Dow, Gerard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
 Daghet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood,
 born 1470, died 1528.
 Eckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
 Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1610.
 Fabriano, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
 Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
 Ferri, an Italian, born 1628, died 1690.
 Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
 Florentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
 Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
 Fonquierre, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1658.
 Fouquier, James, a Fleming, flourished in the beginning
 of the 17th century.
 Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
 Francischini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
 Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
 Fresnoy, Charles Alphonso du, born 1611, died 1665.
 Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.
 Fuller, Isaac, died 1676.
 Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer
 of Mosaic in Italy.
 Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.
 Gaddi, Taddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous
 bridge, born 1300, died 1350.

Garbo, a
 Garofalo
 Garrard,
 Gentilese
 Chirland
 Gille, C
 Giordino
 Giorgone
 Gioseppi
 Giottino
 Giotto,
 Goltius,
 Gozzoli,
 Grimaldi
 Guercino
 Guido,
 Hals, Fr
 Hayman
 Hemskir
 Hilliard,
 Hogarth
 Holbein,
 the pl
 Hollar,
 Hondico
 Hondius
 Honthor
 Hoskins,
 Houston
 Huyfym,
 Johannes
 ventor
 Johnson
 Jordaens
 Jouvene
 Kneller,
 Lancrinc
 Lanfranc
 Laroon,
 Lauro,
 Lazari,
 Leblon,

- Garbo, an Italian, born 1461, died 1524.
 Garofalo, born 1481, died 1550.
 Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
 Gentilefchi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
 Chirlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1449, died 1493.
 Gille, Claud, born 1600 died 1682.
 Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.
 Giorgone, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.
 Gioseppina, born 1560, died 1640.
 Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
 Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
 Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
 Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.
 Grimaldi, John, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.
 Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
 Guido, Reni, an Italian, born 1575, died 1642.
 Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.
 Hayman, Francis, died Feb. 2, 1776.
 Hemkirk, a Dutchman, born 1498, died 1574.
 Hilliard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547.
 Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
 Holbein, Hans, of Basil, born 1498, died in London of
 the plague, 1544.
 Hollar, Wenceslaus, died 1650, aged 43.
 Hondicooter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.
 Hondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.
 Honthorfe, a Dutchman, born 1592.
 Hoskins, John, flourished 1630.
 Houston, Mr. metzotinto-engraver, died Aug. 4, 1775.
 Huyfym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
 Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges, in-
 ventor of oil-painting in 1410, born 1370, died 1441.
 Johnson, Cornelius, flourished 1620.
 Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
 Jouvenet, Francis, born 1644, died 1727.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died Oct. 19, 1723, aged 77.
 Lancrinck, Prof. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
 Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
 Laroou, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
 Lauro, Filip. an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
 Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
 Leblon, Mich. of Frankfort, died 1650.

- Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
 Lemens, Balthazer, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
 Lemput or Remee, Remigius, a Dutchman, died in London, 1680.
 Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris, 1617, died 1655.
 Licinio, Gio. an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
 Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
 Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born 1471, died 1438.
 Lippi, jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
 Lomazzo, born 1538.
 Lombardo, born 1500.
 Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged 83. He was the first that painted storms.
 Lucas, de Leyden, died 1535, aged 40. His print of a bagpiper sold in Holland for 16l.
 Mabuse died, 1532.
 Magnard, Nich: born 1604, died 1668.
 Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
 Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
 Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
 Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
 Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf-gold on bole-armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
 Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
 Massaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
 Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
 Matsys, Quintian, died 1529.
 Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
 Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1504, died 1540. He invented etching.
 Memmi, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
 Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
 Mieres, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1683.
 Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1680.
 Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia, 1528, died 1590.
 Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
 Mola, Pierre Francesco, born 1609, died 1665.
 More, Sir Anthony, born 1519, died 1575.
 Murillo, Barto. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
 Nieulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
 Nuzzi, born 1599, died 1672.
 Orgagna, And. a Florentine, born 1324, died 1389.

Ort, A
 Ostade
 Otho,
 Pace,
 Pagani
 Palma,
 Palma,
 Parmeg
 Parocel
 Parocel
 Passari,
 Passign
 Patinier
 Penni,
 Perrier
 Perugin
 Pesara,
 Petitot,
 died
 Pinturio
 Piombo
 Pisano,
 fenate
 Polenbu
 Polliolo
 Ponta,
 Porta, a
 Potter.
 Pouffin,
 Pouffin,
 Primatti
 Procacci
 Pughet,
 Puntorm
 Raibolin
 Raphael
 Ravenet
 Reggio,
 Regillo,
 Rembran
 Reni, G
 Ricci, S

- Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
 Ostade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
 Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
 Pace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
 Pagani, born 1525, died 1605.
 Palma, sen. born 1509, died 1556.
 Palma, jun. born 1544, died 1628.
 Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
 Parocel, John, died 1704.
 Parocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1722.
 Passari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
 Passignano, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
 Patinier flourished 1520.
 Penni, a Florentine, born 1488, died 1559.
 Perrier, Francis, born 1603.
 Perugino, Pierro, of Perousa, died 1524, aged 78.
 Pesara, Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
 Petitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva 1607, died 1691.
 Pinturiccio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1523.
 Piombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
 Pisano, Giunto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
 Polenburch, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
 Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1426, died 1498.
 Ponta, born 1510, died 1592.
 Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1564.
 Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
 Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Poussin, Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
 Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
 Procaccini, an Italian, born 1548, died 1626.
 Pughet, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
 Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
 Raibolini, Fr. of Bologna, born 1450, died 1526.
 Raphael d'Urbino, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
 Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died, aged 69, 1774.
 Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
 Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
 Rembrant, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
 Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
 Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.

- Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
 Romanelli, an Italian, born 1612, died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, died 1446, aged 54.
 Rosa, Alba Carriera, born at Venice 1672, died 1757.
 Rosa, Salvat. an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
 Roselli, Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
 Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
 Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640. He painted the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, London, and the Luxemburgh gallery at Paris.
 Ruffico, a Florentine, born 1446.
 Ruysdale, Jacob, a Dutchman, born 1640, died 1681.
 Sacchi, Andrea. an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
 Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
 Sadeler, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
 Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
 Salviati, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
 Salviati, Giosepepe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
 Sarto, And. del, born 1478, died 1530.
 Savory, a Dutchman, born 1551.
 Schaverty, Christ. born at Ingelstad, 1550, died 1594.
 Schiavone, born 1522, died 1582.
 Schidoni, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
 Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
 Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
 Slingelanet, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
 Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579.
 Solimeni, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
 Spinello, Gasp. a Florentine, flourished 1330, died aged 77.
 Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
 Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
 Stradano, born 1527, died 1604.
 Strado, born 1547.
 Swanevelt, born 1620.
 Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1291.
 Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
 Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
 Teniers, David, jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
 Testa, Pietro, born 1611, died 1650.
 Thornhill, Sir James, died 1734, aged 57.
 Tibaldi, born 1512, died 1592.

Tintore
 Tintore
 Titian,
 Uccell,
 Udine,
 for h
 Vaga, I
 Van Ba
 Vander
 Vander
 Vander
 Vandeve
 Vandyck
 Vaneck,
 Vaneck
 duced
 Van Go
 Vanni,
 Vanuder
 Vafari,
 Vecchio
 Venetian
 use of
 Venius,
 Verheac
 Vermeye
 long a
 born 1
 Veronese
 Veronese
 Verrochi
 metho
 born 1
 Vezelli,
 Vincis, L
 the An
 Viola, C
 Vos, Ma
 Volterra,
 Vroom,
 Vouet, S
 Vouverm

757.
80.
4.
He
ndon,
81.
1600.
5.
94.
ed 77.
91.
630.
1649.
1694.

- Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.
Tintoret, Mary, born 1560, died 1590.
Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
Uccell, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
Udine, Giovanni da, born 1494, died 1560, celebrated
for having been the reviver of stucco-work.
Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1503, died 1547.
Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
Vandermeulen, born 1634, died 1690.
Vanderneer Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.
Vandevelde, William, born 1633, died 1707.
Vandyck, Sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.
Vaneck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He first intro-
duced oil colours.
Van Gorvon, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.
Vanni, Francesco, born at Sienna 1563, died 1610.
Vanuden, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1665.
Vafari, George, an Italian, born 1514, died 1578.
Vecchio, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the
use of oil colours, flourished 1470.
Venus, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
Verheacht, born 1566, died 1631.
Vermeyer, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard was so
long as to touch the ground when he stood upright,
born 1500, died 1559.
Veronese, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.
Veronese, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
Verrochio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the
method of taking off a likeness in plaister of Paris,
born 1432, died 1488.
Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
Vincis, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1445, died at Paris, in
the Arms of Francis I. King of France, 1520.
Viola, Gio. Battisti, born 1576, died 1622.
Vos, Martin, born 1542, died 1604.
Volterra, born 1509, died 1556.
Vroom, a Dutchman. born 1566.
Vouet, Sim. a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
Vouverman, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1663.

- Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
 Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
 Zeuxis, flourished 468 before Christ.
 Zoppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1451, died 1517.
 Zuccharo, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1566.
 Zuccherro, Fred. an Italian, born 1540, died 1609.

E M I N E N T M E N.

- A** ARON, the first high-priest of the Jews, born 1475, died 1453 before Christ.
 Aaron-ben-aser, a rabbi, flourished 475.
 Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, by accident killed his park-keeper, Jan. 20, 1621, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
 Abbadie, the Rev. James, born 1654, died 1727.
 Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished 625.
 Abel, born in 3 of the World, killed by Cain 129 ditto.
 Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.
 Abraham entertained three Angels 1897; offered up Isaac, then 25 years old, 1871; died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.
 Abu Bekr, died 634, aged 63.
 Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
 Achilles, died 1184 before Christ.
 Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 1730.
 Adam, died 3034 before Christ, aged 930.
 Addison, Joseph, born 1671, died June 17, 1719.
 Ado, the historian, died 874.
 Adolphus, of Nassau, Emperor, deposed 1293.
 Adrian, the Emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, died 138, aged 72.
 Adrian IV. Pope, an Englishman, died 1159.
 Æschylus the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
 Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.
 Agamemnon, died about 904 before Christ.
 Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
 Agathias, flourished 565.
 Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1038.

Agis,
 St. A
 Agric
 Agric
 Agrip
 Agrip
 Ahab
 Ahaz
 Ajax,
 Ajax,
 Aken
 St. A
 Alber
 Alber
 Albin
 Albor
 Albu
 Alceu
 Alceu
 Alcibi
 Alcwy
 ris,
 Alexan
 four
 Mar
 Alexan
 and
 hors
 Alfred
 God
 103
 Allen,
 Alleyn
 Ally C
 Alphon
 Alva, l
 St. Am
 died
 Ambro
 crow
 Amyot
 Anacha

Agis, died 241 before Christ.

St. Agnes martyred 308, aged 13.

Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.

Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.

Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.

Agrippa, King of Judea, died 64, aged 54.

Ahab, died 897 before Christ.

Ahaz, died 726 before Christ.

Ajax, son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.

Ajax, son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.

Akenfide, Dr. Mark, died June 23, 1770, aged 35.

St. Alban, the first English martyr, died 303.

Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.

Albertus Magnus, died 1280.

Albinus, died 198.

Albornes, Cardinal, died 1367.

Albumazar, flourished 841.

Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 before Christ.

Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.

Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 bef. Christ, aged 46.

Alcwyn, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris, 800.

Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip 336; founded the Grecian empire 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ, aged 32.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled the Kings of England and France to hold his stirrups when he mounted his horse, 1182.

Alfred, son of Etheldred II. had his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036, died at Ely soon after.

Allen, Ralph, of Prior-park, near Bath, died 1764.

Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1566, died 1626.

Ally Cawn, made a Nabob by Col. Clive, June 23, 1765.

Alphonfus, of Arragon, died 1284, aged 67.

Alva, Duke of, died 1582, aged 74.

St. Ambrose, born 333; made Bishop of Milan, 374; died 397.

Ambrosius Aurelius, chosen King of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge, 465, died 508.

Amyot, Bishop of Auxere, born 1514, died 1594.

Anacharsis, the Scythian philos. lived 554 bef. Christ.

- Anacreon, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.
 Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead, 33.
 Anastasius, died 518, aged 87.
 Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.
 Anaxandrides, the com. poet, flourished 378 before Christ.
 Anaxarchus, flourished 340 before Christ.
 Anaximander, died 547 before Christ, aged 64.
 Anaximenes, lived about 556 before Christ.
 St. Andrew martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
 Andrews, Bp. of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.
 Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 bef. Christ.
 Anhalt, Rev. Geo. Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
 Annibal, Carthaginian General, died 260 bef. Christ.
 Anselm, died 1109, aged 76.
 Anson, Admiral, died 1762, aged 62.
 Anthony, Marc, died 30 before Christ, aged 53.
 St. Anthony the Great died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
 St. Anthony, of Padua, died 1231.
 Antiochus, died 164 before Christ.
 Antipater, died 319 before Christ.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 395 before Christ.
 Antoninus Pius, Emperor of the Romans, died 159.
 Antonius, M. the orator, died 87 before Christ, aged 56.
 Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.
 Apollodorus, the Architect, flourished 104.
 Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.
 Appian, the historian, flourished in 143.
 Aquila, flourished 128.
 Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1681, died 1735.
 Arcefilaus, the academic, flourished 300 before Christ.
 Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 bef. Ch.
 Archilochus, inventor of Iambic verse, flourished 686 before Christ.
 Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syraeuse 212 before Christ.
 Ardevelt, Jacob, the great brewer of Ghent, and leader of a revolt, assassinated 1345.
 Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded, May 27, 1661.
 Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
 Arion, the musician, flourished 620 before Christ.
 Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.

Arift.
 Arift.
 Arift.
 Arift.
 Arift.
 Arift.
 Arius
 Arno
 Arfac
 Artab
 Artax
 Arter
 Arvin
 Arun
 St. A
 Afch
 Afcu
 Afhn
 Afke
 St. A
 Athe
 Atki
 Atter
 Au
 17
 Aubr
 St. A
 ba
 St. A
 tor
 aft
 Aug
 Auli
 Aure
 Aure
 Aufo
 Baco
 Baco
 Ap
 Bake
 Bald
 Balch

- Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 280 bef. Ch. aged 81.
 Aristarchus, the poet, alive 453 bef. Christ, aged 100.
 Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 before Christ.
 Aristonicus strangled at Rome 126 before Christ.
 Aristophanes, died 200 before Christ, aged 80.
 Aristotle, died at Chalcide, 322 before Christ, aged 63.
 Arius, the heretic, died 336.
 Arnobius, flourished 303.
 Arsaces, died 245 before Christ.
 Artabanus, died 229.
 Artaxerxes, King of Persia, died 242 before Christ.
 Artemidorus, flourished 146 before Christ.
 Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
 Arundel, Rev. Thomas, died 1413.
 St Asaph, died 590.
 Ascham, Rev. Roger, born in 1515, died 1563.
 Ascue, Anne, burnt for heresy, 1546.
 Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.
 Askew, Dr. Anth. died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.
 St. Athanasius, died 371, aged 73.
 Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.
 Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
 Atterbury, Bp. of Rochester, committed to the Tower,
 Aug. 24, 1722; exiled, May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22,
 1731-2, aged 69.
 Aubrey, John, the antiquarian, born 1626, died 1700.
 St. Augustin, father of the Latin church, born 354,
 baptised 387, died 431.
 St. Augustin, sent by Pope Gregory, to convert the Bri-
 tons, landed in the isle of Thanet 597, and was soon
 after made the first Archbp. of Canterbury; died 694.
 Augustus, King of Poland, died 1733.
 Aulus Gellius, flourished 112.
 Aurelius, the Roman Emperor, died 179.
 Aurengzebe, died 1707, aged 90.
 Aufonius, died about 393.
 Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.
 Bacon, Sir Francis, sent to the Tower, 1622; died
 April 9, 1627, aged 57.
 Baker, Sir Richard, born 1584, died 1645.
 Baldwin, the Emperor, died 1206.
 Balchen, Adm. lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.

- Bale, Bp. of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
 Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason, Aug. 18, 1746.
 Balsamon, flourished 1191.
 Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
 Bancroft, a Lord-Mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.
 Banks, John, born 1709, died 1751.
 Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.
 Barbeyrac, Ch. died 1696.
 Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
 Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
 Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Barnard, Sir John, died 1764, aged 80.
 Baron, Mich. died 1729.
 Baronius, died 1607, aged 69.
 Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.
 St. Bartholomew, martyred Aug. 24, 71.
 St. Basil died 378, aged 51.
 Baskerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, died Jan. 8, 1775.
 Bauhin, Casp. botanist, died 1626.
 Bauhin, John, died 1613.
 Bautru, Wm. French writer, born 1588, died 1665.
 Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Baxter, Wm. died 1723, aged 72.
 Bayer, the astronomer, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
 Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1585, died 1615.
 Beaumont, Sir John, died 1628.
 Beaton, Cardinal, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered, May 28, 1546.
 Becket, Thomas, made Chancellor to Henry II. 1157; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry, June 22, 1170; murdered in the cathedral-church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Ash-Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.
 Bede, Venerable, died 1735, aged 70.
 Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1642.
 Bedford, Duke of, made Regent of France, 1422, died 1435.

Bedford,
 Behn, M
 Bellai, C
 Bellarmi
 Belleau,
 Belleisle,
 castle,
 Bellisariu
 Bembo,
 Benard,
 St. Bened
 Benferad
 Bentivog
 Bentley,
 Berenger
 Berkeley
 Berkenh
 St. Bern
 Bernard,
 died 1
 Bernard,
 died 1
 Bernoull
 Bernoull
 Berosus,
 Berthold
 Berwick
 Betterton
 Beza, T
 Biddle, J
 Bidloo, t
 Birch, R
 Biron, L
 Blackmo
 Blackwe
 Blake, A
 Crom
 Blandy,
 murde
 Blois, Pe
 Blood se
 hang
 attempt

- Bedford, John, late Duke of, died 1771.
Behn, Mrs. Aphara, died 1689.
Bellai, Cardinal du, died 1560.
Bellarmin, born in Italy 1542, died 1621.
Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.
Belleisle, Marshall, and his brother, prisoners at Windfor-
castle, 1745.
Bellisarius deprived of all his dignities 561, died 565.
Bembo, Cardinal, of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
Benard, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, died 1773.
St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.
Benferades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
Bentivoglio, Cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.
Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne died 1753, aged 73.
Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.
St. Bernard, died 1153.
Bernard, Rev. Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638,
died 1696.
Bernard, Sir John's, statue erected on the Exchange,
died 1764, aged 80.
Bernoulli, James, died 1705.
Bernoulli, John, died 1748.
Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 bef. Ch.
Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.
Berwick, Duke of, killed in a siege, June 12, 1734.
Betterton, the player, born 1635, died April 7, 1710.
Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai 1519, died 1605.
Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1768, aged 78.
Biron, Duke of, executed in the Bastile, Paris, 1602.
Blackmore, Sir Richard, died 1729.
Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
Blake, Admiral, born 1598, died 1697, and was buried at
Cromwell's expence in Westminster-abbey.
Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752, for the
murder of her father.
Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
Blood seized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to
hang him at Tyburn, but prevented, Dec. 6, 1670;
attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.

- Blount, Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
 Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
 Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
 Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 inhabitants; being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 61.
 Boccace, born in Tuscany 1313, died 1375.
 Bocart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
 Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
 Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
 Boetius, the historian, died about 1450.
 Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
 Bofs, Rob. Fr. de, French writer, born 1592, died 1662.
 Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
 Bolingbroke, Lord, died 1751, aged 73.
 Bonner, Bishop of London, born 1512; deprived, May 1559; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
 Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died May, 1733.
 Borgia, Cæsar, killed himself, March 12, 1508.
 Borlase, Dr. died April 26, 1776, aged 82.
 Borlase, Edmund, died about 1682.
 Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
 Bossu, René le, died 1680.
 Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
 Boufflers, Marshal de, died 1711.
 Boudeloue, Lewis, Fr. writer, born 1632, died 1704.
 Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, who gave 30,000l. to charitable uses, died 1742.
 Bourigon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.
 Bourfalt, Edmè, French writer, born 1638, died 1701.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hanny, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
 Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
 Boyle, Richard, Earl of Corke, born 1566, died 1632.
 Boyle, Roger, first Earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
 Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
 Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
 Boyse, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
 Braddock, Gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
 Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, died 1762.
 Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
 Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.

Brerewood,
 Brewer, An
 Brice, And
 Bright, Mn
 who weig
 Briggs, He
 Briggs, Dr.
 Brigham, M
 Brooke, Sir
 Brooke, Le
 Sept. 30,
 Brown, R. 1
 Brown, Th
 Brown, Wm
 Browne, TH
 Bruno, foun
 Brutus, Jun
 Brutus, Man
 Bruyere, die
 Bucer, Mart
 Buchanan, C
 Buck, Sir G
 Buckingham
 Buckingham
 Buckingham
 Aug. 23,
 Buckingham
 Buckingham
 Feb. 24, 1
 Buckland, R.
 Buckridge, B
 Bude, Will. I
 Budge, Eust
 Bunyan, John
 Bargo, Luc.
 died 1494.
 Barkitt, Rev.
 Barleigh, Cap
 Barleigh, Lon
 Elizabeth 1
 Bernet, Bisho
 Busby, Rev. L

- Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.
 Brewer, Anthony, flourished in the reign of Charles I.
 Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
 Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Essex, died Nov. 10, 1750,
 who weighed 42½ stone.
 Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
 Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
 Brigham, Nicholas, died 1559.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
 Brooke, Lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant,
 Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
 Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.
 Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
 Brown, Wm. the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
 Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1090.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Christ.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.
 Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
 Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buck, Sir George, flourished, 1612.
 Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded, Nov. 2, 1483.
 Buckingham, Edw. Duke of, beheaded, May 13, 1521.
 Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton,
 Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.
 Buckingham, Geo. Vil. Duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, born 1649, died
 Feb. 24, 1721.
 Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.
 Buckridge, Bishop of Ely, died May 23, 1631.
 Bude, Will. French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
 Budge, Eustace, born 1685, drowned himself 1736.
 Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
 Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra,
 died 1494.
 Burkitt, Rev. Wm. born 1650, died 1703.
 Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
 Burleigh, Lord Exeter, made minister of state to Queen
 Elizabeth 1560, died 1598.
 Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.

- Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
 Byng, Admiral, misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth, and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757; shot at Spithead, March 14, 1757.
 Byron, Lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
 Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
 Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
 Cadmus, first King of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
 Cæsalpinus, Andr. the first systematic writer of botany, born 1519, died 1603.
 Cæsar, after fighting 50 pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 before Christ.
 Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
 Caligula died 41, aged 29.
 Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
 Calprenede, the French writer, died 1663.
 Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720. in one day, and returned the same evening.
 Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1554, aged 45.
 Cambray, Fenelon, Archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Camden, the historian, died Nov. 9, 1623, aged 72.
 Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Campbell, Dr. John, died Jan. 1, 1776, aged 67.
 Candaules, King of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
 Canning, Eliz. tried and transported, 1754; died 1773.
 Caracalla, died 217, aged 43.
 Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch histor. died after 1157.
 Caranus, first King of Macedon, 814 before Christ.
 Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
 Carew, Thomas, died 1639.
 Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded Dec. 23, 1645.
 Carlos, Don, Prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
 Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 bef. Christ, aged 85.
 Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
 Casaubon, Meric, born at ditto, 1599, died 1671.

Casimir
 Casson,
 Cassander
 Cassander
 Cassini,
 Casleha
 to con
 Cato kill
 Catullus
 Cavalleri
 Cave, E
 zine,
 Caverly,
 the se
 Caxton,
 1494,
 Cecrops,
 Celsus, a
 Centlivre
 Cervantes
 Chambau
 Chambers
 Chambre,
 Chapman
 Charlema
 Charles, K
 Dec. 17
 Charles X
 Norway
 Charles V
 the hor
 Charron, P
 Chartres, C
 Chatel, Pe
 Chattelet,
 Chaucer, b
 Chesterfield
 Chillingwor
 Christiana,
 1654; d
 St. Chryso
 nished 40

- Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
 Casson, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander, flourished 298 before Christ.
 Cassandra, flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Cassini, J. Dom. died 1712.
 Castlehaven, Earl of, beheaded for assisting his footman to commit a rape upon his wife, 1631.
 Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
 Catullus, born at Verona, 87 before Christ.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Caverly, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
 Caxton, Wm. the first printer in England, 1474, died 1494, aged 82.
 Cecrops, first King of Athens, 1556 before Christ.
 Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.
 Centlivre, Susan, died Dec. 1, 1723.
 Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.
 Chambaud, Mr. Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
 Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.
 Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed 1488.
 Chapman, Geo. born 1557, died 1635.
 Charlemagne. died 813, aged 70.
 Charles, King of Spain, landed at Portsmouth, on a visit, Dec. 1703.
 Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 30.
 Charles VI Emperor of Germany, killed his master of the horse by accident. July 5, 1732, died 1740.
 Charron, Pierre, died 1603.
 Chartres, Col. convicted of a rape. 1730.
 Chatel, Peter du. French writer, died 1552.
 Chattelet, Paul du, ditto. born 1592, died 1636.
 Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.
 Chesterfield, Earl of, died 1773, aged 78.
 Chillingworth, Wm. born 1602, died 1644.
 Christiana, Queen of Sweden, resigned the crown June 6, 1654; died at Rome April 9, 1689.
 St. Chrysostom made Bishop of Constantinople 308; banished 404, aged 53.

- Chudleigh, Lady, born 1656, died 1710.
 Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
 Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.
 Cibber, Colley, born 1671; made Poet Laureat, Dec. 1730; died 1744.
 Cicero born 107; made an oration against Verres, 70; made his second oration against the Agrarian law; banished Rome, April, 58; put to death, 43 bef. Chr.
 Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made Dictator of Rome, from the plough, 458 before Christ.
 Cinna died 84 before Christ.
 Clarence, Duke of, brother to Edw. IV. murdered in the Tower 1478, aged 27.
 Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, born 1612; banished Dec. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.
 Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.
 Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.
 Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.
 Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.
 Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 20 before Christ, aged 41.
 Clerc, John le, died 1736, aged 79.
 Clive, Col. defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a Peer 1762; killed himself, Nov. 1774, aged 49.
 Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.
 Cockaine, Sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.
 Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.
 Codrus, the last Athenian King, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Christ.
 Cohorn, Mich. engineer, died 1704.
 Coke, Lord Chief Justice, born 1549, died 1634.
 Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
 Coligni, Admiral, killed 1572.
 College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
 Collier, Mr. Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
 Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
 Collins, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
 Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
 Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.

Columbus
 Commine
 Condamine
 aged 74
 Confucius
 Congreve
 Constantine
 Constantine
 Constantine
 Copernicus
 Coram, C
 died M
 Corbet, B
 Corelli, S
 triumph
 Corelli, th
 Coriolanus
 Corneille,
 Corneille,
 Cornelius
 Cornish, a
 Oa. 28
 Cortes, Fe
 Cosmo de
 Cotton, Si
 Coventry,
 Cowley, A
 Cranmer,
 Henry V
 Cratinus, t
 Creech, R
 Crisp, Ed.
 Ctesius, K
 Cromwell,
 headed J
 Crook, Jap
 Croxall, R
 Ctesias, the
 Cudworth,
 Cujus, Jam
 Curtius, M
 Curtius, Q

- Columbus, Christopher, died 1526.
 Commynes, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
 Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1774,
 aged 74.
 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 515 bef. Chr.
 Congreve, Wm. born 1672, died 1729.
 Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
 Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.
 Constantius, Emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
 Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, died 1543, aged 70.
 Coram, Capt. Tho. projector of the Foundling-hospital,
 died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
 Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, died 1635.
 Corelli, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the
 triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776.
 Corelli, the musician, died 1733.
 Coriolanus banished from Rome 491 before Christ.
 Corneille, Peter, died 1634, aged 78.
 Corneille, Th. died 1709.
 Cornelius Nepos, died about 25 before Christ.
 Cornish, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered,
 Oct. 28, 1685.
 Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
 Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
 Cotton, Sir Rob. the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
 Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
 Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced to King
 Henry VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.
 Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.
 Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1639, destroyed himself 1702.
 Crisp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled 1729.
 Cresus, King of Lydia, flourished 562 before Christ.
 Cromwell, Lord, made Vicar-general, Oct. 1535, be-
 headed July 28, 1540.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.
 Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
 Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 before Christ.
 Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
 Cujus, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
 Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 bef. Christ.
 Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.

- St. Cyprian, martyred 258.
 Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.
 Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished 350.
 Cyrus died 529 before Christ.
 D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
 Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
 Dacier, Mad. born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
 Dælius, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.
 Danchet, French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
 Danes, Peter, French writer, born 1497, died 1577.
 Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.
 Daniel, sent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream 603; cast into the lions den 538; predicted the Persian empire 534 before Christ.
 Daniel, Samuel, born 1562, died 1619.
 Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
 Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
 Darius, the Mede, King of Assyria, 538 before Christ.
 Darnley, Lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered, by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
 D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
 Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
 David succeeded Saul in Israel 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1035; married her 1033; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.
 David, King of Scotland, died in London, Feb. 22, 1371.
 Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.
 Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
 Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.
 De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels 1602, died 1674.
 Decker, Tho. cotemporary with Ben Johnson.
 Dee, John, born 1527, died 1608.
 Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.
 De l'Isle, Jos. Nic. astronomer, died 1772.
 De l'Isle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
 Democritus, died 361 before Christ, aged 109.
 Demosthenes, recalled from banishment 322; poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
 Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
 Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
 Derham, Dr. Wm. born 1657, died April 1735.
 Dering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.

Derwent
 Town
 Descartes
 Deshoulières
 Desmoulin
 Desport
 Deucalion
 D'Ewer
 Dido, f
 Digby,
 consp
 Digby,
 Dilleni
 died
 Diodoru
 Diogene
 Dionen
 Dionysi
 Dionysi
 Dionysi
 Diophan
 Dodd, I
 Doddrid
 Dodwel
 Domitia
 Donne,
 Dorset,
 Dorset,
 Draco fl
 Drake,
 world
 Drayton
 Drelinco
 Drumm
 Drufius,
 Dryden,
 Du Bois
 Ducange
 Duck, R
 D'Udine
 Dudley,
 Dudley,
 Jane C

Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.

Descartes, born at Touraine 1596, died 1650.

Deshouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.

Desmond, Tho. Earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.

Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.

Deucalion, died 1500 before Christ.

D'Ewes, Sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.

Dido, flourished 883 before Christ.

Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder-plot, Jan. 30, 1606.

Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.

Dillenius, John James, Professor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.

Diodorus Siculus lived 45 before Christ.

Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Christ.

Dionenes, Laertius, flourished 147.

Dionysius, of Alexandria, flourished 285 bef. Christ.

Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 bef. Christ.

Dionysius Halicarnasseus, lived 30 years bef. Christ.

Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.

Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.

Doddridge, Dr. died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 50.

Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.

Domitian, died 96 before Christ, aged 45.

Donne, Rev. Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.

Dorset, Tho. Sackville, Earl of, born 1536, died 1608.

Dorset, Ch. Sackville, Earl of, born 1637, died 1706.

Draco flourished 624 before Christ.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail on his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.

Drayton, Michael, born about 1573, died 1631.

Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan 1595, died 1669.

Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1585, died 1649.

Drusus, John, born at Oudenard 1550, died 1616.

Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.

Du Bois, Phil. French writer, died 1694.

Ducange, Char. French writer, died 1688.

Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himself 1756.

D'Udine, reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.

Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.

Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whose son married Lady Jane Grey,) beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1554.

- Dudley, Lord Guildford, his son, beheaded 1553.
 Dugdale, Sir Wm. born 1605, died Feb. 1685.
 Duncan, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth 1054.
 Duns Scotus, died 1308.
 St. Dunstan, died 988.
 D'Urfe, Thomas, died Feb. 1724.
 Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.
 Eachard, Rev. Laur. the hist. born 1671, died 1730.
 Edgar Atheling died about 1120, aged 70.
 Egialeus, King of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.
 Eginhart the historian, died 842.
 Eli, the eleventh Judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
 Elijah, prophesied 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta, 910; taken up into heaven 896 before Christ.
 Elisha died 830 before Christ, having prophesied 60 years.
 Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flourished 1595.
 Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1681.
 Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency 1042; stripped of her possessions 1043; sent to Wherwall nunnery, 1051.
 Empedocles flourished 455 before Christ.
 Empson beheaded on Tower-hill Aug. 28, 1510.
 Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.
 Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Christ, died aged 70.
 Enoch transl. into heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.
 Ephraim, Syrus, flourished 370.
 Epictetus, lived in 94.
 Epicurus, born 342, died 271 before Christ.
 Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 before Christ.
 Epiphanius, born in Palestine about 332, died 403.
 Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
 Esop died 556 before Christ.
 Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.
 Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded July 25, 1601.
 Estrées, Cardinal de, died 1714.
 Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638, died 1689.
 Euclid, died about 300 before Christ, aged 74.
 Eugenia, died 460.
 Eugene, Prince, commanded at the battle of Höchstet, Aug. 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706; victorious at Oudenarde, 1708; wounded before Lisse, 1708;

defea
 1716
 Euripid
 Eufden
 Eusebiu
 Eutropi
 Eutychn
 Evagora
 Evagriu
 Evelyn,
 St. Evr
 Exeter,
 Care
 Ezra, f
 Faber,
 Fairclou
 Fairfax
 Falklan
 of N
 Fanshaw
 Farnab
 Farquh
 Falstolf
 Faust,
 print
 Faux, C
 Fenelon
 Fenoill
 Fenton
 Fenton
 Fenwic
 Ferdina
 of S
 bruan
 Fergus
 Ferrar,
 Ferrars
 Ferrers
 mur
 cond
 Fiddes,
 Fieldin

- defeated the Grand Vizier, at Peterwarden, August 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 73.
- Euripides died 407 before Christ, aged 77.
- Eusden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 37, 1730.
- Eusebius flourished 315.
- Eutropius flourished 428.
- Eutychus born 876, died after 900.
- Evagoras, King of Cyprus, murdered 373 bef. Christ.
- Evagrius flourished 380.
- Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
- St. Evremond died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 90.
- Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
- Ezra, flourished 447 before Christ.
- Faber, Tannaquil, Fr. writer, born 1615, died 1672.
- Fairclough, Dan. 1582, died 1645.
- Fairfax, Edw. the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
- Falkland, Lucius, Lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
- Fanshaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
- Farnaby, Thomas, born 1575, died 1647.
- Farquhar, Geo. born 1678, died 1707.
- Falstolfe, Sir John, lived in 1428.
- Fauft, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
- Faux, Guy, executed in parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
- Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
- Fenoillet, Bishop of Montpelier, in the 17th century.
- Fenton, Elijah, died July 11, 1730.
- Fenton, Sir Geofrey, died 1608.
- Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill 1697.
- Ferdinando, Marq. de Paleotti, brother to the Ducheſs of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder, at Tyburn, February 28, 1717-18.
- Ferguson, James, the astronomer, died Nov. 16, 1776.
- Ferrar, Bp. of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
- Ferrars, Geo. born 1510, died 1579.
- Ferrers, Laurence, Earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned April 18, hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.
- Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
- Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.

- Fingal died 283.
 Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded June 22, 1535.
 Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.
 Fitzherbert, Anth. Lord Chief Justice, died 1538.
 Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.
 Flaminus, Lat poet, born in Italy in the 16th century.
 Flamstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
 Flechier, Bishop of Nismes, born 1632, died 1710.
 Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
 Fleury, Claude French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
 Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.
 Fontaine, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.
 Fontanelle, died 1756, aged 100.
 Forbes, John, died 1648.
 Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.
 Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
 Fortescue, Sir John, made Lord Chancellor about 1461.
 Forthton, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, the West-Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.
 Foster, Dr. James anabaptist, born 1696, died 1753.
 Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
 Fox, Geo. founder of the Quakers, lived in 1655.
 Fox, John, martyr, born 1517, died 1587.
 St. Francis, died 1227, aged 46.
 Fresne, Charles de, Fr. writer, born 1610, died 1688.
 Freshnoy, Charles du. born at Paris 1611, died 1665.
 Friend, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.
 Frobisher, Martin, Admiral, died 1594.
 Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1400.
 Frowde, Philip, died Dec. 19, 1738.
 Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
 Fuller Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1608, died 1661.
 Galba, the Roman Emperor, died 69, aged 72.
 Gale, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
 Gale, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
 Galen, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.
 Galeon, William, died 1507.
 Galileo, born in Italy 1564, died 1642.
 Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.
 Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.

Garnet, T.
 Garden, J.
 1775, 2
 Garth, S.
 Gascogne
 Gassendi,
 Gaveston.
 Gay, Joh
 Gaza, T.
 Geminiar
 Gentilis,
 Geoffrey,
 Gerbert,
 Indian
 Gerbice,
 Gervase,
 Gefner,
 Ghent,
 Gideon,
 Gildas,
 Gildon,
 Gilpin,
 Girard,
 1731.
 Glanvil,
 Glauber
 Glendov
 Gloucest
 tween
 Gloucest
 murd
 Gloucest
 dered
 duke
 wine.
 Godeau
 Godfre
 Godfre
 Godwin
 for t
 his p
 table

Garnet, Tho. a Jesuit, hanged 1608.

Garden, Peter, of Aucherneys, in Scotland, died Jan. 1775, aged 131.

Garth, Sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.

Gascoigne, Geo. inventor of telescopic sights, died 1645.

Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1656.

Gaveston, the favourite of Ed. II. beheaded June 19, 1312.

Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732.

Gaza, Theo. died 1475.

Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.

Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.

Geoffrey, bishop of Norwich, put to death 1210.

Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II. introduced the Indian figures in Europe, about 1000.

Gerbice, Sir Balth. born 1592.

Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.

Gesner, Conrad, died 1565, aged 49.

Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.

Gideon, Sampson, died 1762.

Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 570.

Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1724.

Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.

Girard, the Jesuit, tried for seduction of Miss Cadiere, 1731.

Glanvil, Joseph, born 1636, died 1680.

Glauber, the chymist, died 1500.

Glendower, Owen, died 1409.

Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather beds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, fourth son of Hen. IV. murdered, and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

Gloucester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edw. IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478.—*Vide* Richard III.

Godeau, bp. Ant. Fr. writer, born 1605, died 1672.

Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.

Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.

Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choaked in protesting his innocence at table with the King, 1053.

- Godwin, bishop of Hereford, died 1633.
 Goff, Rev. Thomas, born about 1592, died 1627.
 Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 4, 1774, aged 46.
 Gombauld, John de, French writer, died 1666.
 Goodier, capt. hanged at Bristol, for the murder of his brother, Sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.
 Gorgius flourished 436 before Christ.
 Gower, Sir John, first English poet, died 1402.
 Grabe, John Earnest, born 1666, died 1711.
 Gracchus died 121.
 Grævius, born in Germany 1632, died 1703.
 Graham, Geo. improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1721.
 Grain, John, French historian, born 1565, died 1743.
 Grainger, Rev. Mr. died, suddenly, as he was administering the sacrament, April 5, 1776.
 Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft 1634.
 Gratian flourished 1151.
 Gratus cotemporary with Ovid.
 Gravina, John Vincent, Italian writer, born 1664.
 Greaterix, that healed by stroaking, born in Ireland 1629, died after 1666. He made the first air-pump in Engl.
 Greaves, John, born 1602, died 1652.
 Green, Robert, died 1592.
 Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flourished 254.
 St. Gregory died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
 Gregory, Nazianzen, flourished 370.
 Gregory, Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
 Gregory, Ja. the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, who built the royal exchange, &c. died 1580.
 Greville, Fulke, Lord Brook, born 1554, killed by his servant Sept. 30, 1628.
 Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
 Grey, Rev. Thomas, died July 30, 1771.
 Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 80.
 Gronovius, James, born at Darenty 1645, died 1716.
 Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft 1583, died 1645.
 Grueter, Janus, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
 Guericke, Otto de, invented the air-pump 1654.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
 Guize, Duke of, murdered, 1590.

E
 Guise, Du
 Gunter, R
 Gustavus, A
 Nov. 6
 Gustavus V
 Guttember
 tion of
 Guy, Earl
 Guy, Tho.
 left 200
 Guyon, M
 Habakkuk
 Hacket, W
 Haggai, th
 Hale, Sir M
 Hales, jud
 Hales, Re
 Hall, Bish
 Halley, Ed
 Hallifax, C
 Haman, h
 Hampden,
 Hamel, Jo
 Hamel, Jo
 Hamilton,
 Hamilton,
 in Hyde
 Hammond
 Hammond
 Handel, G
 Hannibal,
 Hanno, flo
 Harcourt,
 Sept, 17
 Harding, J
 Hardwick,
 Harley, Ro
 the coun
 Harley, Ed
 Harrington
 Harrington
 Harriot, th

- Guise, Duke of, murdered 1590.
 Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathem. died 1626, aged 46.
 Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in battle,
 Nov. 6, 1632.
 Gustavus Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the inven-
 tion of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Earl of Warwick, flourished 939.
 Guy, Tho. bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and
 left 200,000*l.* for maintaining his hospital.
 Guyon, Mary, the quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
 Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.
 Hacket, Wm. the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
 Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
 Hale, Sir Matthew, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.
 Hales, judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553.
 Hales, Rev. Stephen, died Jan. 4, 1761, aged 84.
 Hall, Bishop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.
 Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
 Hallifax, Charles, Earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
 Haman, hanged, by order of Ahasuerus, 509 bef. Christ.
 Hampden, born 1594, killed in battle June 21, 1643.
 Hamel, John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.
 Hamel, John, Fr. philosopher born 1623 died 1706.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and others, executed 1649.
 Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel
 in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
 Hammond, Mr died 1743, aged 30.
 Handel, Geo. Fred. died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
 Hannibal, died 183 before Christ, aged 64.
 Hanno, flourished 403 before Christ.
 Harcourt, Earl of, drowned in a well, in Oxfordshire,
 Sept. 17, 1777.
 Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461.
 Hardwick, Earl of, Lord Chancellor, died 1764, aged 73.
 Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at
 the council-board, March 8, 1711, died 1724.
 Harley, Edward, Earl of Oxford, died 1755.
 Harrington, Dr. John, died 1612.
 Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.
 Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.

- Harrison, Mr. inventor of the watch for discovering the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.
- Harvey, Dr. Wm. (who discovered the circulation of the blood) born 1578, died 1657.
- Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died 1375.
- Hastings, Ld. put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher, made Ld. Chancellor, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer that held that office, 1583, died 1591.
- Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.
- Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.
- Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.
- Hayes, Catherine, hanged for murdering her husband, April 20, 1726.
- Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.
- Haywood, Mr. justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall, by a papist, 1640.
- Head, Richard, cast away at sea 1678.
- Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.
- Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.
- Heinsius, Daniel, died 1655.
- Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1758.
- Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Christ.
- Heliodorus, flourished in the 4th century.
- Heloisa, died 1163, aged about 63.
- Helvicus, died 1617, aged 36.
- Henderfon, hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.
- Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726; died Oct. 14, 1756.
- Henry III. of France murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.
- Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.
- Hephestion, the Macedonian gen. died 325 bef. Christ.
- Herbelot, Barth. de, Fr. writer, born 1636, died 1696.
- Herbert, Edward, Lord, born 1581, died 1648.
- Herbert, Rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died 1635.
- Herod, reigned in Judea 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6 years bef. Christ; died Nov. 25, 4 before Christ.
- Herodotus, born 484, died after 413 before Christ.
- Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.
- Hesiod, lived 944 before Christ.

Hefych
Heylin
Heywa
Heywo
Heywo
Hicks,
Hicks,
ciety
Hieroc
Hill A
St. Hi
Hippar
Hippia
Hippo
Hiram
Hoadly
Hobbe
Hollins
Hollis
Dec
Holose
Holt, I
Holyda
Homer
Hood, I
Hooke,
1635
Hooker
Hoo en
Hopkin
Horace
Horne
Horrox
died
Horfa,
Hothan
Hotmar
Hotspur
Hovedo
Howard
Howard
Howe,

- Hefychius, flourished 499
 Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1662.
 Heywood, Jasper, born 1547, died 1598.
 Heywood, John, died 1565.
 Heywood, Tho flourished in 1596.
 Hicks, Rev Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
 Hicks, William, left 300l. per ann. to the Marine Society, died 1763.
 Hierocles, flourished 202.
 Hill Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
 St. Hillary, died 167, aged 80.
 Hipparchus, flourished between 160 and 125 bef. Christ.
 Hippias, flourished 436 before Christ.
 Hippocrates, died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
 Hiram of Tyre, died 900 before Christ.
 Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, died 1761.
 Hobbes, Thomas died 1679, aged 90
 Holinshed, the author, died 1580.
 Holles Mr. Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, died Dec. 22, 1773.
 Holofernes, killed by Judith 668 before Christ.
 Holt, Lord Chief Justice died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
 Holyday, Rev Dr. Barten, died 1661.
 Homer, born about 1041, flourished 907 bef. Christ.
 Hood, Robin and Little John, noted highwaymen 1189.
 Hooke, Robert, inventor of pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.
 Hooker, Rev Rich. born about 1553, died 1600.
 Hoo er, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt Feb 4, 1555.
 Hopkins Bp of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.
 Horace, born 65, died 8 before Christ.
 Horneck, Rev Dr. Ant. born 1641, died 1697.
 Horrox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641
 Horfa, slain by Vortimer, in 455.
 Hotham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded Jan. 1. 1645.
 Hotman, Francis. the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
 Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22 1403.
 Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
 Howard, Mr. Justice, stabbed Nov. 21, 1640.
 Howard, Sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
 Howe, Ld. Visc. slain in America July 8, 1758, aged 34.

- Howel, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Huet, Peter Dan. Fr. writer, born 1674, died 1721.
 Hughes, John, born 1678, died 1720.
 Hume, David, died Aug. 25, 1776, aged 65.
 Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
 Huss, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
 Hutcheson, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died aged 53.
 Hutchinson, John, born 1674, died 1737.
 Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, died Feb. 18, 1703.
 Hyginus, Bishop of Rome, the first Pope, martyred 158.
 Hypathia, died about 415.
 Ignatius, made a Bp. by Sts. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Inachus, first King of Argos, 1859 before Christ.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
 Irenæus, died 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 120.
 Isaiah began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 bef. Chr.
 Isocrates, Athen. orator, died 338 bef. Christ, aged 89.
 Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
 Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776; went into Egypt 1723; and died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.
 St. James, put to death 41; made patron of Spain 796.
 St. James the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
 James, Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever-powders, died Feb. 28, 1776.
 James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle 1437.
 James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility 1487.
 James IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.
 Jansenius, Corn. died 1638.
 Janßen, Sir Steph. Theo. died April 7, 1777.
 Jason, flourished 937 before Christ.
 Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice, sent to the Tower by the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.
 Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle, at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.
 Jenkins, Hen. of Yorkshire, died 1670, aged 169.
 Jephtha, took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 bef. Christ.

Jeremiah,
 captivit
 St. Jerom
 Jerome o
 Jesus. for
 Jesus Ch
 4005;
 Joan d'A
 Joanna, c
 Joan, Po
 Job, died
 Jodelle, S
 Joel, pro
 John, K
 Black
 ransom
 the Str
 John of
 created
 Richar
 posers,
 Wat
 gates
 of Cal
 Peter
 St. John
 St. John
 Johnson,
 Johnson,
 gate to
 Johnson,
 Johnson,
 Jones, I
 Joseph,
 phar's
 died in
 Joseph a
 years b
 Julian, t
 363;
 Julius C
 gust 20

Jeremiah, began to prophesy 629; foretold the Jewish captivity 607; and died 577 before Christ.

St. Jerome, born 329, died 420.

Jerome of Prague burnt May 30, 1416.

Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.

Jesus Christ was born Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005; died April 3. (*Vide Religious Institutions.*)

Joan d'Arc, maid of Orleans, burnt June 14, 1431.

Joanna, of Naples, strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.

Joan, Pope, died 857.

Job, died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.

Jodelle, Stephen, Fr. writer born 1552, died 1573.

Joel, prophesied 800 before Christ.

John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.

John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III. was born 1339; created Duke of Lancaster 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliff against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburg 1384; assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385, died Feb. 1399.

St. John, the Baptist, died 32.

St. John, the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.

Johnson, Ben, died 1637, aged 62.

Johnson, Rev. Sam. degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1686.

Johnson, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1725.

Johnson, Charles, died about 1744.

Jones, Inigo, born 1572, died 1652.

Joseph, sold to the Egyptians 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife 1718; made Governor of Egypt 1715; died in Egypt 1635 before Christ, aged 110.

Joseph and Mary, with Jesus returned to Nazareth 3 years before the common æra.

Julian, the Apostate, sent a vicar into Britain 358; died 363, aged 31.

Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal August 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Christ.

- Justin Martyr, flourished 140.
 St. Justin, died 163, aged 64.
 Justin, lived about 250.
 Justinian, the Emperor, reigned 527.
 Juvenal, born 45, died 127.
 Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
 Kempis, Thomas a. died 1471.
 Kennet, Rev. Basil, died 1714.
 Kent, Earl of, brother to Edw. II. beheaded 1330.
 Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.
 Kepler, John, born at Wittenberg 1571, died 1630.
 Keyser, architect, of Amsterdam, born 1565, died 1621.
 Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his Lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies. 1703.
 Killegrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.
 Killegrew, Sir Wm. born 1605, died 1693.
 Kilmarnock, Lord, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18, 1746.
 King Dr. Wm. born 1663, died 1712.
 King, Archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
 Kirby and Wade, sea-captains, shot at Plymouth 1703.
 Knight, Mr. cashier of the South-sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with government for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.
 Knowles, Sir Robert, died 1407.
 Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
 Kouli Kan, usurped the Persian throne March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his son.
 Lactantius, flourished 303.
 Laertius, lived in 183.
 Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
 Lambert, burnt in Smithfield 1538.
 Lancaster, Plantagenet, Earl of, beheaded March 23, 1321.
 Lancelot, Cl. French writer, 1695.
 Landsdown, Geo. Lord, born about 1667, died 1736.
 Latimer, Bp. of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
 Laud, Archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
 Lauderdale, Duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
 Layer, Counsellor, hanged for treason, March 17, 1722.
 Lazarus, raised from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, '63.
 Lee, Archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
 Lee, Nath. flourished 1690, died aged 33.
 L'Enfant, James, Fr. writer, born 1661, died 1728.

Legat,
 Leibni
 Leicest
 Leigh,
 Leland
 Leland
 Leland
 Lenox
 Leo I.
 Leo IX
 Leofric
 Lesley,
 L'Estr
 Lesley,
 Lestoc
 Jun
 Lewel
 Llewe
 St. Le
 Lewis
 Lewis
 his
 but
 aged
 Ley, F
 Lightf
 Lilbur
 Lillio
 Lillo,
 Lilly,
 Lilly,
 Linus
 Lisle,
 Littleb
 Little
 Livius
 died
 Locke
 Lodge,
 Lollar
 Lomba

- Legat, burnt in Smithfield, for arianism, 1612.
 Leibnitz, born at Leipzig 1646, died 1716.
 Leicester, Dudley, Earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
 Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.
 Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged 45.
 Leland, Dr. died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 73.
 Leland, Wm. of Ireland, died Jan. 1732-3, aged 139.
 Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
 Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
 Leo IX. the first Pope that kept an army, 1054.
 Leofricus, the first Bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
 Lesley, Bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
 L'Estrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died Dec. 11, 1704.
 Lesley, the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
 Lestock, Admiral, tried and acquitted of misconduct,
 June 3, 1746.
 Lewellin, the last Prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
 Llewellyn, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
 St. Lewis, King of France, died Aug. 25, 1270.
 Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77, reigned 72.
 Lewis XV. of France, narrowly escaped being burnt, by
 his bed taking fire, July 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien,
 but not mortally, Jan. 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774,
 aged 64, reigned 59 years.
 Ley, Rev. John, born 1583, died 1662.
 Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
 Lilburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilio, Aloys. inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1576.
 Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
 Lilly, John, flourished 1575.
 Lilly, Wm. the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lillye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Linus and Orpheus, flourished 1281 before Christ.
 Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
 Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
 Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
 Livius, Titus, the historian, born 58 before Christ,
 died in 18.
 Locke, John, born 1632, died Nov. 28, 1704.
 Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
 Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
 Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.

- Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
 Longbeard, William Fitz - Oibert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn in 1197.
 Longinus, the orator, put to death 273.
 Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, died 1547.
 Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
 Loye, Rev. Christ. beheaded Aug. 22, 1651, aged 33.
 Loyer, Peter le, born 1540, died 1634.
 Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned, and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
 Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
 Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
 Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's Cornhill, which was made the see of an Archbp. till removed to Canterbury, 179.
 Lucretius, born at Rome 95. put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Christ.
 Luke, died about the year 70, aged 80.
 Lulli, J. Bapt. French writer, died 1687.
 Luther, Martin, began the reformation 1518, died 1546.
 Luttrell, Col. Henry, shot by an assassin, in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
 Lycophron, the poet, flourished 303 before Christ.
 Lyncurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Christ.
 Lydgate, John, the historian, lived in 1440.
 Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 34.
 Lysimachus, died 281 before Christ, aged 80.
 Lyttleton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.
 Lyttleton, Bp. of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died 1770.
 Lyttleton, Ld. born 1700, created a peer 1756, married 1742, died Aug. 25, 1773.
 Mabillon, John. French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
 Macarius, flourished 373.
 Machiavel, died 1530.
 Mackenzie, Geo. born 1636, died 1691.
 Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treason, Nov. 1, 1644.
 Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.
 Macrobius, died about 415.
 Magellan, Ferd. died 1520.
 Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.

Mahon

612;

Malach

Malcol

Malebr

Mather

Mallet

Malmf

Malpig

Manass

Mande

Mande

Manet

Manliu

befor

Manni

Marca

Marcel

Marise

quar

St. Ma

Markla

died

Marlbo

Marlbo

Marloe

Maroll

Marot

Marot

Marsha

Marste

St. Ma

Martia

Marty

Marvel

Mary d

land

Mary,

Mary,

(Via

Maffill

Maffin

- Mahomet, born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began his errors 612; the sect commenced 622; died June 18, 631.
- Malachi, flourished 397 before Christ.
- Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, March 7, 1733.
- Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
- Malherbe, Francis, Fr. writer, born 1555, died 1628.
- Mallet, David, died 1765.
- Malmesbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
- Malpighi, born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
- Manassah, chosen high-priest 253 before Christ.
- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
- Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.
- Manetho, the Egypt. hist. flourished 261 before Christ.
- Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock 384 before Christ.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad 1655.
- Marca, Archbishop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.
- Marcellus, died 23 before Christ.
- Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1241.
- St. Mark, died in 68.
- Markland, Mr. the author, was born August, 1692; died July 7, 1776.
- Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
- Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
- Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival 1593.
- Marolles, Mich. de, Fr. writer, born 1600, died 1681.
- Marot, John, died 1523.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
- Marsham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
- Marsten, John, died about 1614.
- St. Martin, died about 402.
- Martial, born at Bilboa 34, died 109.
- Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
- Marvel, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.
- Mary de Medicis, Queen-Mother of France, visited England 1638.
- Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
- Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England May 16, 1568; (*Vide* Sovereigns) beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
- Maffillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.
- Massinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.

- St. Matthew, died in 65.
 Matthews, Admiral, discarded the navy service for misconduct, Oct. 22, 1744.
 Matthews, John, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 6, 1716.
 Matthias was high-priest 6 years before Christ.
 Maty, Dr. Matt. died Aug. 2, 1776.
 Mauritius, *alias* O'Fihely, Abp. of Tuam, died 1517.
 Maximilian, the Emp. enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII when he invaded France, 1513.
 May, Thomas, died 1652.
 Mayer, Tobias, astronomer, died 1762.
 Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604, died 1672.
 Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
 Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.
 Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
 Mecænas, died 8 years before Christ.
 Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.
 Menage, Giles, born at Angiers 1613, died 1692.
 Menander, the Athenian, born 342.
 Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
 Merfennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
 Mervin, Lord Audley, convicted of sodomy, and a rape on his wife, hanged May 11, 1631.
 Methuselah, died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
 Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 bef. Christ.
 Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
 Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
 Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
 Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
 Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
 Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
 Milo, banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.
 Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
 Minos, the law giver, reigned at Crete 1452 bef. Christ.
 Minutia, the vestal, buried alive 337 before Christ.
 Mist, the printer, imprisoned June, 1721.
 Mitchel, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
 Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
 Molina, Louis, died 1600.
 Molyneux, William, born 1656, died 1698.
 Monk, Gen. arbiter of England's fate 1659, made Duke of Albemarle July 12, 1660, died Jan. 4, 1669-70.

Monmo
 Monmo
 Montag
 Monte
 Montfa
 Montro
 More, S
 Moreri
 Morley
 Mortim
 Morton
 Moses,
 receiv
 1491
 Mofs,
 Mor tea
 Moulin
 Mount
 died
 Mount
 Mowbr
 Moyle
 Muntz
 to d
 Muret
 Murph
 Murra
 Nabon
 Nahun
 Napier
 Nash,
 Navar
 Naylor
 Nebuc
 Nehem
 Nelson
 Nenni
 Nero,
 Nette
 acq
 Newb
 Newt
 Qu

- Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
 Monmouth, Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
 Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
 Montelquieu, Char. Secondat, Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
 Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
 Montrose, Marq. of, exec. at Edinburgh 1650, aged 37.
 More, Sir Tho. beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
 Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
 Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster-hall for murder 1666.
 Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
 Morton, Bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
 Moses, born 1571; sent the ten plagues of Egypt 1492;
 received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai May 4,
 1491, died 1451 before Christ.
 Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
 Moiteaux, Peter, murdered 1718, aged 48.
 Moulin, Cha. du, Fr. writer, born 1500, died 1566.
 Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland,
 died in March, 1776, aged 136.
 Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
 Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.
 Moyle, Walter, born 1672, died 1721.
 Muntzer, Tho. founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put
 to death 1525.
 Muret, Mark Anth. Fr. writer, born 1526, died 1585.
 Murphy, David, died Jan. 16, 1775.
 Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
 Nabonassar, died 734 before Christ.
 Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
 Napier, Sir John, inventor of logarithms, died 1642, aged 67.
 Nash, Richard, Esq; of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1764.
 Navarre, Margaret, Queen of, died 1549.
 Naylor, the Quaker, whipped, &c. Dec. 4, 1656.
 Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
 Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 456 before Christ.
 Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
 Nennius, the Bangor historian, lived in 620.
 Nero, murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
 Netterville, Lord Vis. tried for a murder in Dublin, and
 acquitted, Feb. 1744.
 Newburgh, Wm. de, the historian, wrote 1197.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by
 Queen Ann 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.

- Nicollé, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1705.
 Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
 Noah, directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
 Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
 Noailles, Cardinal, died 1729.
 Noalles, Francis de, died 1585.
 Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1572.
 Norman, John, the first Lord-Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
 Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
 Northumberland (Earl of) killed by the mob 1488.
 Northumberland (Dudley) beheaded for attempting to put Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law, on the English throne 1553.
 Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York 1572.
 Nugent, Thomas LL. D. a celebrated writer, died May 27, 1772.
 Norwood, Rich. measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
 Obadiah, prophesied 587 before Christ.
 Occam, William, died 1343.
 O'Connor, Roderic, last of the Irish monarchs, died 1198, very old.
 St. Odo, died 942, aged 64.
 Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
 Oedipus, King of Thebes, 1260 before Christ.
 Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
 Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar 1418, the first Protestant martyr.
 Oldham, John, born 1653, died 1683.
 Oldmixon, John, born in George I.'s reign.
 Orange, Wm. I. Prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
 Origen, died 253, aged 69.
 Orlando Furioso, died 772.
 Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.
 Orleans, Duke of, regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.
 Ormond, Duke of, displaced and affronted 1714; impeached June 21, 1715; retired to France August following; 10,000l. reward offered by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718-19; 5000l. offered by the English, March, 1718-19; died in France, and was

brought
 May 2
 Orpheus
 Osbernus
 Osborn
 for su
 Osburn,
 Ossian, f
 Otho, th
 Otho, E
 Ottoman
 Otway.
 Oughtre
 Ouin, P
 Overbur
 1614,
 Ovid, bo
 Owen, F
 Oxford,
 out of
 Ozell, J
 Pace, Ri
 Page, Si
 Palladio,
 Par, Rt.
 Par, Tho
 Paracelsu
 Pantaloo
 cuted
 Paré, An
 Paris, M
 Parmonie
 Parry, D
 Parsons,
 Partridge
 Pascal, B
 Pasquire
 Paterculu
 St. Patri
 Patru, O
 St. Paul,
 visited

brought to England, and buried at Westminster,
May 22, 1746.

Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.

Osbernus, the historian, lived in 1020.

Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire,
for supposed witches, April 22, 1751.

Osburn, Francis, born about 1590, died 1659.

Ossian, flourished as a poet in 300.

Otho, the Roman Emperor, died in 69, aged 37.

Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.

Ottoman, the first Emperor of the Turks, 1293.

Otway, Thomas, born 1651, died 1685.

Oughtred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1660.

Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the French King 1598.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 17,
1614, aged 32.

Ovid, born at Sulmo, 43 before Christ, died 15 aft. Christ.

Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.

Oxford, Earl of, tried and acquitted 1717, but excepted
out of the act of grace the same year.

Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743.

Pace, Rich. Dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.

Page, Sir Gregory, died Aug. 9, 1775, aged 90.

Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.

Par, Rt. died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.

Par, Tho. died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.

Paracelsus, died 1541, aged 48.

Pantaloon, Sa. the Spanish Ambassador's brother, exe-
cuted for murder, July 6, 1654.

Paré, Ambrose, died about 1584.

Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.

Parmonides, the philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.

Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth 1585.

Parsons, Rob. the Jesuit, born 1546, died 1610.

Partridge, John, the astrologer, died 1715.

Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.

Pasquire, Stephen, Fr. writer, died 1615, aged 81.

Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.

St. Patrick, first Bp. in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.

Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.

St. Paul, converted 33, caught up into the 3d heaven 44,
visited Athens and Corinth 50, died June 29, 67.

- Pausanias, flourished 134.
 Pavillon, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.
 Pearce, Dr. Zach. Bp. of Rochester, died June 29, 1774, aged 84.
 Peckham, John, Abp. of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective 1279.
 Peirce, James, born 1674, died 1726.
 Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.
 Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
 Pembroke, Earl of, Protector of Engl. died May, 1216.
 Penn, Wm. settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
 Penny, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
 Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, last male heir of that family, died 1669.
 Perdiccas, died 321 before Christ.
 Pericles, the Athen. gen. died 429 bef. Christ, aged 70.
 Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
 Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
 Perron, Cardinal du, born 1536, died 1618.
 Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 6, 1761.
 Perseus, first King of Mycene, 1028 before Christ.
 Persius Flaccus, born Dec 4, 42, died aged 28.
 Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
 Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
 Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.
 St. Peter, baptised Cornelius, and estab. a Bp. at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
 Peter I. of Russia, visited Engl. 1698; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716-7; condemned him to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct. 1721.
 Peter II. married his prime minister's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1729-30.
 Peter III. deposed and murdered July 16, 1762.
 Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
 Petronius Arbiter, died 66 before Christ.
 Peyrere, Isaac de, French writer, died 1677.
 Phædrus, born 47 before Christ, died 31 after.
 Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
 Pharaoh, ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.

Phidias
 Phileas
 Phil
 Phil
 wh
 Phil
 Phil
 Phil
 Phil
 Phil
 Phil
 T
 Pibr
 Piero
 Pilat
 Pilke
 Pind
 Pitca
 Pith
 Pith
 Pitt
 Pizar
 Plan
 Plati
 Plat
 Plau
 Pliny
 Pliny
 Ploti
 Plun
 at
 Plut
 Poca
 Pole
 Polig
 Poly
 Poly
 Pom
 Pom
 Pope
 bo
 Pope

- Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
 Philetus, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 bef. Christ.
 Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias 336.
 Philip III. of Spain, renounced his crown to his son, on
 whose death he was rechosen, 1724; died 1746.
 Philip, of Castile, driven by a storm to England 1505.
 Philips, Ambrose, died 1748.
 Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
 Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.
 Philo Judæus, flourished 40.
 Philpot, John, an Alderman of London, stabbed Wat
 Tyler, in Smithfield, 1381.
 Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.
 Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edw. III. 1375.
 Pilate, made Governor of Judea 27, slew himself 40.
 Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died Aug. 29, 1750.
 Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80,
 Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
 Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
 Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.
 Pitt, Rev. Christian, born 1699, died 1748.
 Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
 Plantagenet, Geoffrey, married the Emp. Maude 1127.
 Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
 Plato, died 384 before Christ, aged 80.
 Plautus, died 184 before Christ.
 Pliny, the elder, died in 70, aged 56.
 Pliny, the younger, lived in 99.
 Plotinus, the philosopher, died in 370.
 Plunket, Oliver, titular Archbishop of Dublin, harged
 at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
 Plutarch, died 119, aged 69.
 Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
 Pole, Cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
 Polognac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
 Polybius, born at Megelopolis 205 before Christ.
 Polycarpus, died 167.
 Pomfret, Rev. Mr. died young, 1709.
 Pompey, killed in Egypt, 48 before Christ, aged 59.
 Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford,
 born 1508, died 1588.
 Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.

Porphyry, died 304, aged 71.

Porteous, Capt. attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by Q. Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.

Portuguese ambass.'s brother beheaded for murder 1654.

Postel, Wm. French writer, born 1505, died 1581.

Potter, Archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.

Pouch, Capt. hanged 1607.

Praxiteles, the statuary, died after 288 before Christ.

Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1766; the present one born March 20, 1720.

Priam, King of Troy, died 1184 before Christ.

Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.

Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.

Procopus, flourished 537.

Prodicus, flourished 436 before Christ.

Prometheus, flourished among the Greeks 1687 bef. Chr.

Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.

Prudentius, born 348, died 412.

Prynne, Wm. born 1600; tried by the Star-Chamber 1633; stood in the pillory, May, 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the long parliament Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.

Ptolemy, flourished 141.

Ptolomy, Philo. flourished 284 before Christ.

Puffendorf. died 1694, aged 63.

Pulteney, Wm. struck out of the list of Privy-councillors July 1, 1731; died, Earl of Bath, 1770.

Pyrrhus, began to reign at Epirus 295; wounded in a battle with the Romans, and lost 20,000 men to their sword; killed fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Christ.

Pythagoras, died 497 before Christ.

Quevedo, died 1647.

Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.

Quintilian, died about 95.

Quivedo, died in 95.

Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.

Rabutin, Count de Buffy, born 1622, died 1693.

Racan, Marq. of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.

Racine

Radclif

Rainw

Raleigh

Ramus

Randol

Rapin,

Rapin,

Rapin

Ratclif

verfi

Dec.

Ratclif

Ravenn

Ray, R

Raynol

Rawlin

colle

Read,

for r

Record

Region

Ron

Regnie

Retz,

Rhees,

Ricci,

Jesu

orde

Ang

aged

Richar

Richli

Ridley

Ridley

Rigau

Rivers

Rizzio

Scot

Robert

Roche

Roche

- Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.
 Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.
 Rainwell, John, Lord Mayor of London, 1426.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618 aged 65.
 Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.
 Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1534.
 Rapin, Nich. died 1607.
 Rapin, René, died 1687, aged 72.
 Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
 Ratcliff, Dr. John, died, and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His statue erected Dec. 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.
 Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded Dec. 8, 1746.
 Ravencroft, Edw. wrote in 1670.
 Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1706.
 Raynolds, Rev. Dr. John, born 1549, died 1607.
 Rawlinson, Dr. Rich. a great benefactor to St. John's college, Oxford, died 1755.
 Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the King an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
 Record, Rob. first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
 Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
 Regnier, Mathur, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
 Retz, Cardinal de, died 1679.
 Rhees, the last King of South Wales, killed 1094.
 Ricci, Lawrence, the last General of the society of the Jesuits, born Aug. 2, 1703; made General of the order May 21, 1758; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.
 Richardson, Samuel, died 1761, aged 72.
 Richlieu, Cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
 Ridley, Bp. of London, burnt at Oxford Oct. 16, 1555.
 Ridley, Dr. Gloucester, died Nov. 1774, aged 72.
 Rigaud, Hyacinth. painter, died 1744.
 Rivers, Anth. Earl of, beheaded June 13, 1483.
 Rizzio, an Italian musician, favourite of Mary, Queen of Scots, killed March 9, 1566.
 Robert, Duke of Normandy, died in prison, 1107.
 Rochefoucault, Cardinal, died 1645.
 Rochefoucault, Duke of, died 1680, aged 68.

- Rochester, Wilmot, Earl of, died July 26, 1680, aged 32.
 Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.
 Rogers, Rev. Thomas, died 1616.
 Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
 Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France 876.
 Romulus flourished 627 before Christ.
 Ronfard, Peter, French poet, died 1587, aged 60.
 Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
 Rosamond, born 1162; shut up at Woodstock 1177.
 Roscius flourished 50 before Christ.
 Roscommon, Earl of, died 1684.
 Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
 Roubilliac, the sculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat Aug. 11, 1715; died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
 Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, contemporary with Shakespeare.
 Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed 311 before Christ.
 Rupert, Prince, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Russel, Lord, beheaded July 21, 1683.
 Russel, Admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
 Rust, Bp. of Dromore, died 1670.
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1770, aged 66.
 Ruyter, Admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.
 Rysbrac, the sculptor, died 1762.
 Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced March 23, 1710.
 Sackville, Lord George, tried August 15, 1760, and degraded for misconduct.
 Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.
 Salisbury, Richard Neville, Earl of, beheaded 1461.
 Salisbury, Countess of, the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded May 27, 1540.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate Feb. 25, 1724.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
 Sallustius died 34 before Christ.
 Samuel, born 1149, died 1061, before Christ.
 Sandcroft, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried, and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died Nov. 26, 1693, aged 77.

- Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
 Sandys, George, died 1647.
 Sanquir, Lord, hanged for killing a fencing master 1612.
 Santeuil, J. Baptist, Fr. writer, born 1630, died 1697.
 Santry, Ld. condemned for murder in Ireland, Ap 27, 1739.
 Sappho lived 603 before Christ.
 Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 bef. Christ, aged 127.
 Sardinia, Victor Amideus, King of, died 1732.
 Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
 Sariafin, John, French writer, died 1654.
 Savage, Rich. born 1698; condemned for murder 1727;
 pardoned 1728; died about 1740.
 Savile, Sir Henry, born 1549, died 1622.
 Saul, King of Israel, 1095; killed himself 1055 bef. Chr.
 Saumaife, Claude de, Fr. writer, born 1588, died 1653.
 Saunderson, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porfenna,
 for killing the secretary, when he intended to have
 slain Porfenna himself, 508 before Christ.
 Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman Aug. 19, 1460.
 Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.
 Scaliger, Jos. French writer, died 1609, aged 69.
 Scanderbeg, died 1467, aged 63.
 Scarron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
 Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland Aug 13, 1689;
 killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Scot, Reginald, died 1599.
 Scott, Rev. John, born 1638, died 1695.
 Scotus, John, died 883.
 Scotus, Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
 Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane workhouse,
 Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.
 Scudery, Geo. French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
 Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
 Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at
 Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
 Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639, died about 1720.
 Sejanus, died 31.
 Seldon, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30. 1654.
 Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, died 1965 before Christ.
 Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.

- Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.
 Servetus, burnt at Geneva Oct. 27, 1553.
 Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
 Severus, died 211, aged 56.
 Seueur, Eust, born 1617, died 1655.
 Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
 Sewell, Dr. Geo. master of the rolls, died Feb. 8, 1727.
 Seymour, Lord, made Lord High Admiral 1547, married the widow of Henry VIII. March, 1548, who died in childbed September following: he was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.
 Shada, died 1649.
 Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
 Shakespeare, Wm. born 1564, died April 23, 1616.
 Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; shot in his coach May 3, 1679.
 Sharp, Archbishop of York, died 1714.
 Shebbeare, Dr. pilloried at Charing-cross Dec. 5, 1758.
 Sheldon, Archbishop, died Nov. 9, 1677.
 Shem, son of Noah, died 1846 before Christ, aged 600.
 Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
 Shephard, John, executed at Tyburn 1725.
 Shepherd, James, executed for plotting to take away the life of George I. March, 1717.
 Sherard, Will. founder of the botanic prof. at Oxford, died 1728.
 Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at Oxford June 12, 1646.
 Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
 Sherlock, Wm. Dean of St. Paul's, born 1641, died 1707.
 Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Shore, Jane, mistress of Edw. IV. did penance, 1483; her husband executed for coining 1496.
 Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.
 Sidney, Sir Phil. born 1554, killed in battle, Sept. 22, 1586.
 Sidney, Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
 Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
 Sigismund, the Emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438, aged 60.
 Simnel, Lambert, crowned King in Ireland 1487.

Simon
 Simon
 Simps
 Sirmo
 Sisyph
 Sixtus
 Skelto
 Slingst
 beh
 Sloane
 Smart
 Smith
 Smith
 Smith
 Smith
 Smolle
 Snape
 Snell,
 on h
 Sobeiss
 Socrat
 Solom
 thro
 21,
 Solon,
 died
 Somer
 154
 Somer
 Somne
 Sophoc
 Sorbler
 South,
 Southe
 Spanhe
 Spanhe
 Speed,
 Spelma
 Spence
 Spence
 hang
 hang
 son v

- Simon Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
 Simonides the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.
 Simpson, Thomas, died 1761.
 Sirmond, James, Fr. writer, born 1559, died 1631.
 Sisyphus, first King of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.
 Sixtus V. Pope, 1585.
 Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, Governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit,
 beheaded on Tower-hill June 8, 1658.
 Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-3.
 Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, born 1514, died 1577.
 Smith, Edmund, died 1710, aged 41.
 Smith, Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.
 Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1638, died 1710.
 Smollet, Dr. died Sept. 17, 1771.
 Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.
 Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled
 on her, June 1730.
 Sobieski, John, King of Poland, died 1696.
 Socrates, put to death 401 before Christ, aged 70.
 Solomon, born 1043; succeeded his father, David, on the
 throne 1015; laid the foundation of his temple May
 21, 1012; finished his palace 991; died 975 bef. Christ.
 Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, born 549 before Christ,
 died aged 80.
 Somerset, Duke of, made protector 1547; deprived
 1549; beheaded on Tower-hill Jan. 22, 1553.
 Somerset, H. Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded May 15, 1464.
 Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
 Sophocles, died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
 Sorblere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.
 South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
 Southern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.
 Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1710.
 Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto 1632, died 1701.
 Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.
 Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.
 Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
 Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was
 hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1326; the son was
 hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24 following; the grand-
 son was beheaded at Bristol 1400.

- Spenfer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
 Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
 Spinoza, Bened. died at the Hague 1677, aged 44.
 Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57,
 who weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured 4 feet 3
 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
 Spotswood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
 Stafford, Humphrey, for rebelling against Henry VII. be-
 headed at Tyburn 1486.
 Stafford, Lord Viscount, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680.
 Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by acci-
 dent 1766, aged 89.
 Stanley, Thomas, died 1678.
 Stapleton, Walter, Bp. of Exeter, murdered in London,
 in an insurrection of the people, 1326.
 Stapleton, Sir Robert, died 1669.
 Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
 Steele, Sir Richard, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 53.
 Stephen, the first martyr, died Dec. 26, 33.
 Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine 1740.
 Stepmey, George, born 1663, died 1707.
 Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1541.
 Stillings et, Pp. of Worcester, died 1699.
 Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
 Stirling, William, Earl of, died Feb. 1641.
 Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
 Strabo flourished 30 before Christ.
 Strafford, Lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
 Struensee, and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Co-
 penhagen April 28, 1772.
 Strype, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
 Stubbe, Hen. born 1631, drowned 1676.
 Stukely, Dr. died 1765.
 Suckling, Sir John, born 1613, died 1642.
 Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on
 Tower-hill June 14, 1381.
 Suetonius, the historian, flourished in 110, died 118.
 Sueur, Eust. le, French painter, died 1655.
 Suffolk, Duke of, murdered 1450.
 Suffolk, Duke of, beheaded Feb. 1554.
 Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of, beheaded 1513.
 Suidas lived in 1087.

Sully, J.
 Sulpiciu
 Sunderl
 Surry,
 Sutton,
 1532
 Suze, M
 Sweeney
 1013
 Swift,
 Swieten
 Swithin
 Sydenh
 Sydney
 Sydney
 Sylvest
 Sylvius
 Symach
 Synges
 Syfigar
 of A
 Tacitu
 Talbot
 Tallard
 Tamen
 Tarqu
 Tassa,
 Tasso,
 Tate,
 Tavern
 Taylor
 Taylo
 Tedwe
 Tell, V
 laid
 131
 Temp
 Teren
 befo
 Terpa
 Tertu
 Teuce

Sully, Duke de, died 1641, aged 82.

Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.

Sunderland, Robert, Earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.

Surry, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill 1547.

Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.

Suze, Mad. de la, died 1673.

Sweyne, King of Denmark, killed at Gainesford, Feb. 2. 1013.

Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745, aged 78.

Swieten, Baron Van, died June, 1772.

Swithin, St. Bishop of Winchester, died 854.

Sydenham, Dr. Tho. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.

Sydney, Algernon, died 1683, aged 66.

Sydney, Sir Philip, died 1586.

Sylvester, Joshua, died 1618, aged 55.

Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.

Symachus flourished 201.

Synge, Abp. of Tuam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.

Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 before Christ.

Tacitus lived in 97.

Talbot, Lord Chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.

Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English, 1764.

Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.

Tarquin died 493 before Christ, aged 90.

Tassa, Orland. musician, died 1594.

Tasso, Tor. died 1595, aged 51.

Tate, Nahum, died 1716.

Taverner, Richard, born 1505, died 1575.

Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.

Taylor, Bp. of Downe, died Aug. 13, 1667.

Tedworth, drummer of, transported 1661.

Tell, William, shot Grissler, the Austrian governor, and laid the foundation of the liberty of the Swiss Cantons 1317.

Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1699, aged 69.

Terence died 159, aged 64; his comedies first acted 154 before Christ.

Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ,

Tertullian died 196, aged 85.

Teucer, first King of Troy, 1502 before Christ.

Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572, bef. Christ.

Thaymis, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.

Themistocles, the Athen. general, died 449 before Christ.

Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George I.'s reign.

Theocritus flourished 285 before Christ.

Theodore, first and only King of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom 1737; sheltered himself in England, where he was cast on an action for a debt of 100l. Feb. 28, 1750 1, and confined for debt in the King's-Bench prison, from whence he was released by an act of insolvency, when he registered his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors. 1756; died in an obscure lodging in St. Ann's, Soho London, 1757, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields.

Theodosius the Great made his entry into Constantinople 380, died 395, aged 60.

Theodotian flourished 175.

Theophrastus born at Lesbos 322, died 288 before Christ.

Theseus, who slew the Minotaur, flour. 1134 bef. Christ.

Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.

Thomson, James, died August 27, 1748, aged 47.

Thoresby, Ralph, the antiquary, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.

Thorp, Speaker of the House of Commons, murdered by the mob 1640

Thou, Ja. Aug. de, French writer, born 1553, died 1617.

Thrasylbulus, the Athenian general, slain by the Aspensians 390 before Christ.

Throgmorton, Francis, executed 1583.

Thuanus, James Augustus, died 1617.

Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by ostracism, 444 before Christ, aged 26.

Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall-Mall Feb. 12, 1682.

Tibullus, born 43, died 11, before Christ.

Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.

Tickle, Thomas, died 1740.

Tillotson. Abp. of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.

Timeus, the historian, flourished 262 before Christ.

Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.

St. Timotheus, disciple of St. Paul died Jan. 25, 97.

Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.

Tinda
Scri
Tinda
Jun
Tobi
died
Tolan
Tolet
died
Tonst
died
Torqu
hav
Tourn
Trap,
Trap,
Trape
Tren
Tresil
at
Tristr
Trum
Trum
men
Turne
Tycho
Tyler
of
Tyrre
Ulyss
Urbini
Usher
Val,
Valen
Valois
Van S
Vanbu
Vane,
Vanin
19,
Varro
Vasco

- Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburgh for translating the Scriptures into English 1536.
- Tindall, Rev. Mr. Nicholas, translator of Rapin, died June 27, 1774.
- Tobit, born 749, cured of his blindness by his son 690, died 645, before Christ.
- Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.
- Tolet, Francis, the first Jesuit that was made a Cardinal, died 1596.
- Tonstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, born about 1474, died Nov. 28, 1559.
- Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.
- Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, died 1708.
- Trap, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1669.
- Trap, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
- Trapezuntius, George, died 1481, aged 83.
- Trenchard, John, born 1669, died 1723.
- Trefilian, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, and others, hanged at Tyburn 1388.
- Tristran, Francis, French writer, born 1601, died 1655.
- Trumbull, born 1639, died 1716.
- Trump, Van, the Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement, July 29, 1653.
- Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, about 1550.
- Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
- Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by Walworth, Lord-Mayor of London, 1381.
- Tyrrel, James, born 1642, died 1718.
- Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.
- Urbain VI. and Clement VII. anti-popes, in 1337.
- Usher, Abp of Armagh, born 1581, died 1656.
- Val, Claude de, the highwayman, hanged Jan. 21, 1670.
- Valentin, the first professed polytheist, lived 110.
- Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
- Van Swieten, Baron, died June, 1772.
- Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.
- Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded June 14, 1662.
- Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, a martyr to atheism, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
- Varro, Terrentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.
- Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East-

- Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, died at Cochinchina 1524.
- Vauban, Seb. Marechal, French engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
- Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.
- Vaux, Nicholas, Lord, died 1523.
- Vayer, Fr. le, French writer, born 1588, died 1672.
- Velleius Paterculus died in 31.
- Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.
- Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 73.
- Verstegen, Rich. died after 1625.
- Vertot, French writer, died 1735.
- Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West-Indies, died after 1497.
- Vida, Hieron, died 1566.
- Vieta, Fr. died 1603.
- Villars, Lord Francis, slain at Kingston July 7, 1648.
- Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
- Virgil, Polydore, died 1555, aged 80.
- Virginus, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 bef. Christ.
- Viterbes, Annius de, died 1492.
- Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.
- Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
- Voiture, Vincent, Fr. writer, born 1598, died 1648.
- Vortigern and his Queen, burnt in a castle in Wales 469.
- Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
- Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
- Wagstaffe, Rev. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
- Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
- Walker, Dr. John, of Cambridge, died 1767, aged 91.
- Wallace, Sir Wm. hanged and quartered, August, 1305.
- Waller, Edm. died 1687, aged 81.
- Wallis, Rev. Dr. John, born 1616, died 1703.
- Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, born 1674; committed to the Tower 1712; resigned his employments, and took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741-2; died 1745.
- Walth, born 1659, died 1708.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.

- Walton, Brian, Bp. of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
- Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed Nov. 1499.
- Warin, John, French writer, died 1672.
- Warren, Adm. died 1752, aged 49.
- Warreston, Laird, hanged at Edinburgh July 24, 1663.
- Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1616, died 1689.
- Warwick, Earl of, the King Maker, Governor of Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.
- Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and slain.
- Warwick, Earl of, son to the Duke of Clarence, beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 21, 1499.
- Watson, Charles, Admiral, died 1756, aged 44.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1748.
- West, Admiral, died 1757, aged 43.
- Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
- Wharton, Philip, Duke of, an exile in Spain 1726; declared a traitor April 3, 1729: died in a convent May 31, 1731.
- Whiston, Wm. the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whitby, Rev. Dan. born 1638, died 1726.
- Whitehead, Paul, died Dec. 30, 1774.
- Whitfield, Rev. Geo. preached in the field 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
- Whittington, Sir Rich. Lord Mayor of London, 1377.
- Whittington, Rob. the rhetorician, flourished 1530.
- Wickliffe, preached against the Pope's supremacy 1377; died 1385; and, 40 years after his bones were burnt, for being a heretic.
- Wilcocks, Rev. Thomas, flourished 1599.
- Wild, Jonathan, hanged June 15, 1725.
- William, Bishop of Osfory, born 1603, died Feb. 1672.
- William, Prince, son of Henry I. lost in his passage from Normandy 1120.
- Williams, Rev. Dr. Dan. died 1716, aged 71.
- Willis, Dr. Thomas, born 1621, died 1675.
- Willis, Dr. John, died 1703, aged 77.
- Willis, Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
- Wilson, Arth. the historian, born 1596, died 1652.

- Wilfon, Sam. of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in small fums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
 Winchelsea, Anne, Countess of, died 1720.
 Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
 Winkelman, Abbé, murdered at Trieste 1768.
 Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague Aug. 10, 1672.
 Witikind, flourished 781.
 Wolfe, Gen. killed before Quebec Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
 Wolfius, died 1580, aged 64.
 Wollaston, Rev. William, born 1652, died 1724.
 Wolsey, appointed minister to Henry VIII. 1513, Abp. of York 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24 following, appointed Legate 1518, resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529, stripped of all his possessions Nov. following, died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
 Wood, Anth. born 1632, died 1695.
 Woodhead, Rev. Abraham, died 1678, aged 69.
 Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
 Woolsey, Sir Wm. drowned in his coach July 4, 1728.
 Woolston, Thomas, born 1669, punished for deism 1729, died 1733.
 Wotton, Sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
 Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
 Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1723, aged 91.
 Wright, Edward, died about 1600.
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
 Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
 Xavier, St. Francis, died 1552.
 Xenophon, died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
 Ximenes, Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
 Yalden, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1670, died 1736.
 Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
 Zamet, died 1614.
 Zechius, first King of Bohemia, 550.
 Zeno, died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
 Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
 Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
 Zonaris, flourished 1118.
 Zoroaster, flourished 2066 before Christ.
 Zosimus, flourished 425.
 Zuinglius, killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.

Charle
 Lewis
 Charle
 Lewis
 me
 Lewis
 Carlon
 Charle
 Eudes
 Charle
 Lewis
 Lotha
 Lewis
 the
 Hugh
 Rober
 Henry
 Philip
 Lewis
 Lewis
 Philip
 Lewis
 Lewis
 Philip
 Philip
 Lewis

Atulph
 Got
 Sigeric
 Wallia
 Theode
 Torri
 Theode
 Evrick
 Alarick
 Gefalric
 Amalan
 Theoda
 Theodif

KINGS OF FRANCE, *from Charlemagne.* 209

Charlemagne began in	768	John	1316
Lewis I. the Pious	814	Philip V.	1316
Charles II. the Bald	840	Charles IV. the Fair	1322
Lewis II. the Stam-merer	876	Edward of England crowned.	
Lewis III. and	879	Philip V. the Courtier	1328
Carloman	879	John	1350
Charles the Fat	884	Charles V. the Wise	1364
Eudes	888	Charles VI. the Well-beloved	1380
Charles III. the Simple	898	Charles VII. the Victorious	1422
Lewis IV.	936	Henry IV. of England proclaimed.	
Lothaire	954		
Lewis V. the last of the Carolinians	986		
Hugh Caput	987	Lewis XI.	1461
Robert	996	Charles VIII.	1483
Henry I.	1031	Lewis XII.	1498
Philip I.	1059	Francis I.	1515
Lewis VI.	1106	Henry II.	1547
Lewis VII. the younger	1137	Francis II.	1559
Philip II. the August	1180	Charles IX.	1560
Lewis VIII.	1223	Henry III.	1574
Lewis IX.	1226	Henry IV.	1589
Philip III. the Hardy	1271	Lewis XIII.	1610
Philip IV. the Fair	1285	Lewis XIV.	1643
Lewis X.	1314	Lewis XV.	1715
Lewis XVI. the present King of France,	1773		

KINGS OF SPAIN.

Atulph of the Visi Goths	411	Agila	549
Sigeric	415	Athanagilde	552
Wallia	415	Levba I.	567
Theodoric I.	419	Leovigilde	572
Torrismond	451	Recared I.	586
Theodoric II.	452	Levba II.	601
Evrick	466	Witericus	603
Alarick	484	Gundemar	610
Gesalrick	507	Sisebuth	612
Amalaric	511	Recared II.	621
Theodat	531	Suintilla and Racamire	621
Theodisele	548	Sisenand	631
		Sinthila.	636

Tulga	640	Veremund III.	1027
Cindasvinthe, who conquered the Sue- vi, and ruled over both	642	Ferdinand the Great, under whom Cas- tile and Leon were united	1035
Recesvintus	649	Sancho the Strong	1065
Wamba	672	Alphonso the Valiant	1072
Ervigius	680	Alphonso VII.	1109
Egila	687	Alphonso VIII.	1122
Vitizza	701	Sancho III.	1157
Roderic was con- quered by the Sa- racens, when be- gan the kingdom of Leon & Asturia	710	Ferdinand	1158
Interregnum 2 years		Alphonso IX.	1158
Pelagius	717	Henry I.	1214
Favila	736	Ferdinand III.	1216
Alphonso I.	738	Alphonso X.	1252
Froila I.	757	Sancho IV.	1284
Aurelius	768	Ferdinand IV.	1295
Silon	775	Alphonso XI.	1312
Mauregat	783	Peter the Cruel	1350
Veremund I.	789	Henry II.	1368
Alphonso II.	791	John I. the Bastard	1379
Ramiro I.	824	Henry III.	1390
Ordogno I.	850	John II.	1406
Alphonso the Great	866	Henry IV.	1454
Garcias	910	Ferdinand and Isa- bella, the first sti- led Catholic	1474
Ordogno II.	913	Philip I.	1504
Froila II.	923	Charles I.	1516
Alphonso IV.	927	Philip II.	1555
Ramiro II.	933	Philip III.	1598
Ordogno III.	950	Philip IV.	1621
Sancho I.	955	Charles II.	1665
Ramiro III.	967	Philip V. resigned	1700
Veremund II.	982	Lewis	1724
Alphonso V.	999	Philip reassumed, died	1725
		Ferdinand VI.	1746

Charles III. the present King, 1759.

LORD

Thomas

Thomas

James,

Charles,

Lord T

gover

Jan.

Charles

Charles

John,

Lionel,

William

Philip,

William

Lionel,

William

John,

Dunk,

Hugh,

Lord V

Francis,

Augustu

George,

Simon,

John, F

L o

Lord Co

In Com

Lord H

Lord Co

Lord Pa

Lord K

Lord T

Philip V

Lord H

Charles

Charles

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND, *since the Union.*

1C27 Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, April 17, 1707.
 Thomas, Lord Wharton, Nov. 25, 1708.
 1035 James, Duke of Ormond, July 3, 1711.
 Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, Oct. 27, 1713.
 Lord Townshend was appointed, (but never entered on
 government before it was disposed of to another,)
 Jan. 24, 1716-17.
 Charles, Duke of Bolton, April 16, 1717.
 Charles, Duke of Grafton, Aug. 28, 1721.
 1157 John, Lord Carteret, Oct. 22, 1724.
 1158 Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Sept. 11, 1731.
 1158 William, Duke of Devonshire, Sept. 7, 1737.
 1214 Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, Aug. 31, 1745.
 1216 William, Earl of Harrington, Sept. 13, 1747.
 1252 Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Sept. 19, 1751.
 1284 William, Marquis of Hartington, May 5, 1755.
 1295 John, Duke of Bedford, Sept. 25, 1757.
 312 Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Oct. 6, 1761.
 350 Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, Sept. 22, 1763.
 368 Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.
 379 Francis, Earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1765.
 390 Augustus, Earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.
 406 George, Viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.
 454 Simon, Earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
 John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 30, 1776.

LORD CHANCELLORS, *since the Union.*

N. B. The old stile is preserved till 1752.

When made.

598 Lord Cowper, first Chancellor of G. Britain, Oct. 1705
 521 In Commission, — — Aug. 1710
 565 Lord Harcourt, — — April, 1713
 700 Lord Cowper again — — Sept. 1714
 24 Lord Parker, afterwards E. of Macclesfield, May, 1718
 25 Lord King, died 1734, aged 64, — June, 1725
 46 Lord Talbot, died Feb. 14, 1737, aged 52, Nov. 1733
 Philip York, Earl of Hardwicke, — 1737
 Lord Henley, afterw. Earl of Northington, Jan. 1761
 Charles Pratt, Lord Cambden, — July, 1766
 Charles York, — — Jan. 1770

In Commission, viz. Sir Syd. Staff. Smythe, Knt.

Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Rd. Aston, Knt. Jan. 1770

Henry Bathurst, Lord Apsley, — Jan. 1771

CHANCELLORS OF OXFORD, *since the Revolution.*

James, Duke of Ormond, installed 1688.

Earl of Arran, 1715.

John, Earl of Westmorland, 1759.

George Henry, Earl of Litchfield, 1762.

Frederick, Lord North, 1772.

CHANCELLORS OF CAMBRIDGE, *since the Revolution.*

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, installed 1688.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, 1748.

Augustus Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, 1768.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON, *from the Year 1758.*

Sir Charles Asgill, 1758.

Sir Richard Glyn, 1759.

Thomas Chitty, Esq; 1760.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, 1761.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, 1762.

William Beckford, Esq; 1763.

William Bridgen, Esq; 1764.

Sir William Stephenson, 1765.

George Nelson, Esq; 1766.

Sir Robert Kite, 1767.

Hon. Thomas Harley, 1768.

Samuel Turner, Esq; 1769.

William Beckford, Esq; } 1770.

Barlow Trecothick, Esq; }

Brass Crosby, Esq; 1771.

William Nash, Esq; 1772.

James Townsend, Esq; 1773.

Frederick Bull, Esq; 1774.

John Wilkes, Esq; 1775.

John Sawbridge Esq; 1776.

Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. 1777.

Sir James Esdaile, Knt. 1778.

F I N I S.



770
771

n.

ion.